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**SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA INSTITUTE
for Research in the Social Sciences
Institute Monograph No. 19

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Social Science Research Organization in American Universities and Colleges.

BY

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



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PREFACE

The author of this volume has been director of the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences since its beginning, in 1926. The responsibility has been of a pioneering nature. New sorts of problems have confronted him and the Executive Council at every turn. These it has been necessary to solve with reasonable facility as they arose. In a comparatively uncharted area, he has often wondered how similar groups elsewhere were meeting similar situations. It has been his desire for a number of years to visit like organizations in other representative American institutions of higher learning and to see at first hand what they were doing and how they were doing it. This opportunity was made available in the spring and summer of 1933 as a result of a small grant from the Council of the Virginia Institute.

Each year of its existence a number of letters have come to the Institute from other American universities or colleges, making inquiry as to its plan of organization and its methods of operation. This led to the conclusion that a comprehensive questionnaire survey of social science research organizations in institutions of higher learning, coupled with a rather thorough descriptive case study of these bodies in a dozen and a half representative schools would be valuable not only to the Institute at Virginia but also to a wide clientele scattered throughout the country. Where such developments have already taken place, there would be much of value in the recorded experience of others embarked upon the same sort of venture. Where the formation of a social science research organization was under consideration, it would be especially valuable to be able, in a few hours' reading, to see what, in the experience of others, might be the best lines of developing it. In this manner, the present volume has come to be written.

The author wishes to express, in this connection, his appreciation of the fine spirit of coöperation which he has met in the task. Busy college executives, 539 of them, or 95 per cent of the total to whom questionnaires were sent, have seen that the information requested has been forthcoming, sometimes regrettably in too brief a form, but more often with careful discernment as to the purpose of the study and the nature of materials desired. In the eighteen universities and colleges visited personally by the author, every possible courtesy was accorded to enable the achievement of his objective. Acknowledgment in this con-

nection is especially due the following: Dean C. B. Lipman, Professor S. C. May, Dr. Herbert R. Stoltz, Mrs. Mary L. Sisson, and Mrs. Mary Gorringe Luck of the University of California at Berkeley; Professor F. F. Burtchett of the University of California at Los Angeles; Dean Donald Slesinger and Professor Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago; Dean Howard Lee McBain and Professor Luther Gulick of Columbia University; President W. P. Few, and Professors Paul Gross and W. K. Boyd of Duke University; Professors Charles J. Bullock, George Grafton Wilson, C. H. McIlwain, and Carl N. Schmalz, and Mrs. Glennon Gilboy and Miss Edith D. Haley of Harvard University; Dean C. E. Griffin, Professors M. H. Waterman, E. M. Fisher, R. D. McKenzie, and Carl E. Guthe, and Miss Ione M. Ely and Mr. L. R. Chubb of the University of Michigan; Professor William Anderson, Dean R. A. Stevenson, Professors Morris B. Lambie, O. P. Field, and John E. Anderson of the University of Minnesota; Professor Howard W. Odum and Dr. Katherine Jocher of the University of North Carolina; Dr. R. V. Leighton of the University of Oregon; Professor F. L. Carmichael of the University of Denver; Professors Edwin A. Cottrell, Joseph S. Davis, H. H. Fisher, and Dean Carl A. Alsberg of Stanford University; Professors W. E. Gettys and G. W. Stocking of the University of Texas; Dean Charles G. Maphis and Professor R. A. Egger of the University of Virginia; Professors J. F. Steiner, J. P. Harris, H. H. Preston, and Stevenson Smith of the University of Washington; Professors Kimball Young, Harry Jerome, and W. R. Sharp of the University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Mark A. May of Yale University. These individuals not only made accessible the materials for the case studies of the organizations with which they were connected but subsequently read the manuscript as to its accuracy and general adequacy in relation to their particular organizations.

The office staff of the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, Miss Ruth Ritchie and Mrs. A. S. Hall, as well as Miss Hazel Key of the University *News Letter* Office, rendered invaluable service in the preparation of the manuscript for the publishers.

This volume, the first systematic attempt to portray the social science research organizational situation in American universities and colleges, is offered to college executives and those in the social science profession with the hope that it may in some small way aid toward the intelligent promotion of the cause of social science research in our institutions of higher learning.

WILSON GEE

October 10, 1933

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SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES

CHAPTER I

THE PLACE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

THE last decade or so has witnessed, within our universities and colleges, a marked development of organizations to stimulate and facilitate social science research. Earlier decades had given birth to several independent organizations for a similar purpose, but such manifestations were much less numerous then than now. The tendency in more recent years has been for certain of the more prominent of these to seek university attachments. From the outset, some of them, while established as independent entities, have by virtue of the university or college connections of their staff members been strongly imbued with the atmosphere of institutions of higher learning. There must be reasons for this growing inclination of social science research organizations to originate in the matrix of the university or college.

Many years ago the natural sciences entered into an era of habitual flux occasioned by the application of the scientific method of research. It is not likely that they will ever again become extricated from this wholesome state of affairs. The social sciences have been much slower to apply the objective method to their task of discovering and interpreting the phenomena of human behavior. Some of the older generation of social scientists still look askance upon the efforts of the newer generation to make, so far as possible, sciences out of such fields as economics, government, history, sociology, and social psychology. When the natural scientists began actively to attempt to attain an understanding of the environment in which we live, they found that extensive added equipment was required to carry out their researches. Time, free from the routine of teaching, was also necessary; and research assistance had to be available from among the more promising and interested of the students under their tutelage. Where the university was sympathetic in such a situation—and had the means to permit the realization of the scientist's dreams, the necessary organization was perfected within the institution itself. Where the atmosphere was hostile or indifferent, support was sought outside the university and college, and the resulting organization developed independently. Many phases of physical and

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biological research have, from the outset, promised possible commercial exploitation of the principles and processes discovered, and the larger industrial concerns have been quick to see the advantages of developing their own research laboratories or departments. In such a manner, organizations for promoting and facilitating research in the natural sciences have sprung up with a high degree of effectiveness and according to a varied pattern—institutes, laboratories, bureaus, stations, etc.,—both within and without academic walls. Due to the more logical urge along such lines, organizations for research in the physical and biological sciences have grown up outside the institution of higher learning more frequently than similar developments in the social sciences.

The public generally is much more skeptical of social change than of physical advancement. However much a machine age may ultimately necessitate and effect radical social change, the man in the workaday world seldom pauses long enough to see, much less to understand, the causal relationships involved. Men of surplus wealth have been quick to aid researches that promise to lead to improved material life. The social scientists who would investigate the family or the church as an institution or who would view critically the capitalistic order and dare to suggest that the wealth-distribution machinery is maladjusted immediately comes under the eye of suspicion of the everyday world. He is likely to be called such ugly names as socialist and revolutionary—disturber of the *status quo* and fomenter of strife between brother and brother. Although the ideal of academic freedom in our universities and colleges is far from being realized, there is in the better grade of them a sincere effort to give the professor the opportunity to seek the truth without the feeling that he is “out to blow up” human society. The university and college have been more ready to support the fundamental researches of the social scientist than has the world outside their walls.

Then, too, it is the educational institution which makes the most immediate use of the findings of the social scientist. It is true that a number of municipalities have developed their bureaus of municipal research, many of them independent of university connection, but they have been manned usually by the trained product of political science departments in educational centers. One result of such work has been to increase the esteem in which the public official holds the political scientists of to-day. But social discoveries generally are slowly assimilated by the public, and long years of education are required before even timorous experimentation with them comes about. The discoveries of the social scientists first find their way into papers before learned societies, into technical books or monographs. Then they are appropriated

by fellow professors and taught to students who, when they come into positions of public leadership, either demonstrate that they have entirely forgotten them or occasionally proceed to translate them into action. In other words, social research still is and may always continue to be preponderantly an academic pursuit, at first somewhat abstract and remotely removed from immediate practical application in a human society unwilling to be experimented upon.

The thoughtful mind will not permit these conditions to belittle the importance of the social sciences. That social change has lagged too far behind the procession of material change is apparent everywhere about us. Also, that intelligent answers to the queries concerning the direction which this social change should take are not available. Moreover, such a responsibility is not an easy one, for as Beard says: "Whether we consider the intrinsic nature of the various realities included under the head of social science, or the results that flow from the interpretation of them in the schools, or their place in the unfolding of history, we are in the presence of universality far beyond our grasp. This alone should give pause to those who fain would rush into the discussion of the issues before us with logical schemes, mild prophylactics, or final panaceas. After assembled wisdom has said its last word, the still small voice of discovery will be heard in unexpected and unofficial quarters, and new planets will swing within the ken of watchers. But while we must remain to the end keenly aware of limits on our grasp, we may attempt to strike into the task somewhere near the center; or to speak more modestly, we may begin by frankly setting up bench marks in the form of declarations of fact or material assumptions to serve as points of reference for our explorations."¹

However uncertain and untenable the offerings of the social sciences may often be, the matters which they concern are of the first magnitude in a society of human beings because they concern man himself in his relations to his fellows and to a certain extent to his physical environment. All human history is to be viewed as a grand experiment on the part of mankind to test out the philosophies, the plans, the panaceas, or the nostrums of those who are more gifted in leadership, even if they are not always the most amply endowed with intelligent prevision. It is easy in a discussion of this nature to overlook the extensive practical benefits which have accrued to the modern social order from the work of the social scientist. In the field of public administration, an enormous contribution has been made toward improved na-

¹ Charles A. Beard, *A Charter for the Social Sciences* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932), pp. 1-2.

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tional, state, and local government, and a many times greater one could be made if only the citizenry would open their eyes. While the sociologist has indulged in many vagaries which rightly have shocked the public, he has been in large degree responsible for the changed attitude and methods in connection with the handling of our problems of charities and corrections. The economist has informed us of the ways of the business cycle and has given us many leads as to the manner of experimenting with the eradication of such a social malady. The historian makes us feel more secure when he tells us that these things that overtake us also overtook our forebears, immediate and distant, without resulting extinction. The principal problems confronting the world to-day are the ones which come immediately into the realm of the social scientist and call for his diagnosis and prescription. If he is not ready or able to give them, they will be achieved in a manner several times more bungling and precarious.

Viewed merely from the educational standpoint, the responsibility of the social scientist is a great one. This field is the most popular in our universities and colleges to-day, and it is in this realm that our potential leaders are browsing around, gaining their strides before stepping out into the workaday world. Future business men, bankers, lawyers, newspaper men, public officials, and preachers are finding their chief intellectual diet in the field of the social sciences. Undoubtedly, what they learn to think of in such classroom courses has its influence upon their subsequent charts of action. Some educators feel that in sequence and content of courses the social sciences are seriously disadvantaged in comparison with the natural sciences and the humanities. Of course things do not stay put in the realm of human behavior; but certainly sociology can and will make more advance than it has up to the present. An eminent American sociologist recently told the writer that he considered sociology to-day to be in the same stage of development that astronomy was in the days of Galileo. Economics and political science may be able to make better claims to an ordered existence, but even there the situation is not one to exult over. How is this chaos in sequence and content to be overcome, since in view of the importance of the social sciences in educational and other social processes, it is vitally essential that this objective be more reasonably achieved than it has so far?

How was it achieved in the natural sciences? The answer is—by consistent and extensive research. Step by step the sciences of physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine have taken form. And the history of each is filled with the names of the brilliant and the plodding who fur-

nished the clues, which, further developed, fitted into the still far from perfect mosaic.

No one—certainly not our university and college presidents—would deny to research a primary place in the scheme of things. But when one walks about the campuses of our great American universities, observes the stupendous outlay of money in buildings—some of them individually costing literally millions—and inquires as to the extent of endowment for research or the proportion of the budget applied to research, he is made to think of the illiterate old fellow who mixed his words to better effect than he knew when he blurted out, "Well *theatrically* speaking I think it mought be so, but practically it hain't worked out that way!" Even when reduced teaching loads, larger salaries attracting superior individuals, promotions based on research achievement, and library and laboratory facilities are taken into consideration, the place which is accorded research in comparison with the teaching processes and the housing accommodations of our leading institutions will serve to show that research as a *primary* university function is accorded a great deal more in the way of lip-worship than can be exhibited in the actual operation of the institution. Even our larger and more richly endowed universities to-day are still preponderantly undergraduate colleges, and a considerable part of the resources of the institution and the energies of the faculty are devoted to undergraduate instruction which, fine as it is, would scarcely be admitted by the president as a really primary university function.

Not all of the blame for this situation should fall upon the shoulders of the executive officer. The faculties of American universities can still have some influence with their respective presidents. The alumni of our universities and colleges have not been trained to think in terms of aiding research. When they turn to repay Alma Mater for her beneficent ministrations, they give a building to be known by their name, and the president does not often argue—he merely accepts. In a certain university in this country, which has one of the largest single endowments for research of any institution of higher learning, a bequest was made by an alumnus for a library building, but in the event that one was erected before his death (thus making that clause of his will ineffectual) the income from the gift was to be applied to research. Which should offer the greater challenge to the imagination and pride of a donor—a building which will become out of date in a few decades, and which may even be razed for a more modern structure, or a continuing fund which will result annually in a succession of research contributions under the imprint of his name, enriching the sum of human knowledge

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and making the ways of life happier and easier? There is definitely room for action here and it should not be long delayed.

Speaking more specifically, when research funds are made available, the natural sciences generally come in for the lion's share of them. In the light of experience it can no longer be contended that research in the natural sciences is more expensive than that in the social sciences, so such an excuse is not valid. It would be futile to argue that the natural sciences are more important in the world to-day than are the social sciences. This to the social scientist, at least, is simply not so. Certainly it cannot be said that the students are more interested in the natural sciences than they are in the social sciences. Perhaps to some extent it is true that the social scientist has not gone out as avidly and clamorously for aid as has the natural scientist. But the present situation should not exist. It is not that natural science research is too well supported, for university research in that field, as well as in the social sciences and humanities, is too largely a neglected element of university life. It is rather that more genuine emphasis must be placed upon the university as a research center and that more adequate financial support must be accorded all research phases of its activities. The university professor in this age of modern methods cannot on a shoestring basis accomplish the desired results in any of the research he undertakes. He must have straw with which to make the bricks of the research structure.

If American universities are primarily teaching rather than research institutions, of course it is to be expected that this would be still more true of the college. Ogg says in this connection: "There is, perhaps, nothing more characteristic in our American civilization than the type of college we have developed—Amhersts and Beloits and Pomonas scattered generously throughout the length and breadth of the land, with doors ever open to an unending stream of expectant youth, proffering four-year courses of study built upon the programs of the high school and the academy, and striving to equip the young men and women who successfully undergo their discipline for living and thinking amidst what William James called the big buzzing, booming confusion of the universe. The whole circumstance of the college's origin, position and equipment determines its functions as being chiefly—some would say entirely—the imparting of information, the development of good mental habits, and the building of character. For fresh contributions to knowledge, it has not hitherto been notable. Some of the best research on record has, nevertheless, been done by busy teachers in little

colleges.”² While the attitude of the small college president is altogether too often indifferent, if not even hostile, to research among his faculty, there is a widespread appreciation on the part of many as to its desirability in their institutions. They are interested in the contributions their faculties make to the total of human knowledge and they appreciate the added prestige that accrues to the institution where meritorious work is being done. But a larger number of them recognize that research activity, where it is not allowed to capture too large an amount of time, serves to invigorate teaching and in the process to fire the imagination of the students. Moreover, it serves to make the good professor happier in his small college environment. From the president of Wellesley College comes the following statement: “It is my conviction that the classroom work of a professor cannot be kept alive and stimulating to his students unless he is carrying on a piece of investigation of his own.”³ Haverford College thus expresses itself on the matter: “Teaching and research are inseparably joined. Teaching to remain vital and sound requires that a teacher must keep abreast of his subject and, in addition, maintain a modest program of research or other creative work.”⁴ This is the attitude at Carleton College: “I feel quite convinced that no one is able to carry on indefinitely the highest type of teaching and be indifferent to research. The creative spirit of research is the essence of good teaching.”⁵ And, again, here is how Grinnell College views the matter: “In general, our best teachers are also successful in research on their own account and in stimulating their students to graduate work.”⁶ It is accurate to say that the importance of research as related to teaching, as well as for the sake of what is found out, is even now widely recognized in our better grade of small colleges, and the evidences are that the recognition of its place is becoming enhanced rather than diminished.

It is true that the greatest research in the social sciences has been individual research. Perhaps, this will always be true. Certainly efforts at coöperative research have not as yet measured up to the expectations of its enthusiastic proponents. But as Wesley Mitchell says, “styles of work are changing with the times and what they bring. If Adam Smith were living to-day, he would want a research staff such as Sidney and Beatrice Webb maintained for years. . . . But they have needed far

² Frederic A. Ogg, *Research in the Humanistic and Social Sciences* (The Century Co., 1928), p. 83.

³ Wilson Gee, *Research Barriers in the South* (The Century Co., 1932), p. 96.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 98.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 101.

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more assistance than Adam Smith had, because the range of social data to be handled expanded vastly during the years which lay between the *Wealth of Nations* and *Industrial Democracy*, or the nine volumes on *English Local Government*.⁶ In the same connection he points out that the social sciences are just entering upon the phase of development where they advance from using observations which a single investigator can make with his own eyes and analyze by common logic, to using mass observations made on a systematic plan by many men and calling for refined analytic technique. This necessitates more organization of research as well as of equipment and staff. It is in response to this changing set of conditions that social science research organizations of various patterns have arisen, so far modest in comparison with those of astronomy, physics, chemistry, or biology. It is the purpose of subsequent chapters of this book to examine the nature and extent of these bodies which have originated within our universities and colleges, their modes of functioning, and their adaptabilities to particular research situations.

⁶ Wesley C. Mitchell, "Institutes for Research in the Social Sciences," *Proceedings and Addresses of the Association of American Universities* (University of Chicago Press, 1929), p. 63.

CHAPTER II

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

ASURVEY of the nature and extent of the considerable number of university and college social science research organizations as they exist at the present time reveals a variety of forms ranging from more or less simply fashioned and functioning research committees through bureaus to elaborate institutes. With the idea of determining as accurately as possible the scope of this emerging tendency, a questionnaire, briefly arranged to insure respectful consideration, was sent, in the spring of 1933, with an accompanying letter to a list of 567 of the institutions of higher learning in this country. This list, derived with a few additions and subtractions from the 1933 *World Almanac*, may be presumed to include practically all universities and colleges within our borders. Replies were received from 539, or 95 per cent of these; consequently, it is possible to present a fairly adequate picture of what is taking place along these lines.

The letter was directed to the presidents of these institutions and stated that "there has been for several years past an active interest in the development of social science research throughout the colleges and universities of this country. In this movement, naturally, the form of organization best adapted to promoting such work in a particular institution immediately confronts the executive and the social scientist. With the idea in view of supplying a much needed guide as to the experience of other institutions in meeting this situation, I have been authorized by the Executive Council of our Institute [the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences] to make a study of social science research organization among institutions of higher education in the United States.

"The first step in such a project is to determine the nature and extent of such a development at the present time. Your coöperation is indispensable in this matter, since it is important that we should have a reply from every one of our colleges and universities. If there is no organized body representing the cause of social science research in your institution, a reply is necessary only to the first question. If there is such

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a body, you are requested to fill out the remainder of the brief form. It has been compressed in extent so that it will require only a very few minutes to answer. Your aid in this matter will be greatly appreciated."

The questionnaire carried the following inquiries: (1) Is the cause of *social science research* represented in your institution by a definitely organized body? (2) If so, what is the nature of this, e. g., a research committee, a local social science research council, an institute, etc.? (3) How is this body selected, i. e., appointed by the president, elected by social science faculties, etc.? (4) Of how many members and what executive officers does it consist? (5) Is there a fund, or funds, definitely segregated to social science research in the budget of your institution? (6) If you can conveniently do so, please designate the approximate amount available annually for research in the social sciences.

The following is a list ¹ of the institutions to which the inquiries were directed. Opposite the name of each institution is indicated whether "yes" or "no" was the reply to question one; "Is the cause of social science research represented in your institution by a definitely organized body?" The nature of the existing organization is given in each instance of an affirmative reply. Where no reply was received, the fact is also recorded. Of the total of 539 replies received, 80 or 14.8 per cent reported a definitely organized body representing the cause of social science research in their institutions. Such a development, while showing a healthy growth, is characterized by the preponderance of its absence rather than its presence, although evidence of such an organization in some form is present in a large proportion of the larger and stronger institutions in the United States.

¹ From the *World Almanac*, "American Colleges and Universities," 1933, pp. 255-261.

TABLE 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>		<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
	<i>search</i>	<i>No</i>	
Abilene Christian College		No	
Adelphi College	Yes		General Research Committee
Adrian College		No	
Agnes Scott College	Yes		Research Committee of Faculty
Akron, University of		No	
Alabama, University of	Yes		University Research Council
Alabama, Woman's College of ..			Bureau of Business Research
Alabama College		No	
Alabama Polytechnic Institute ..	Yes		Bureau of Economic Research
Albany College		No	
Albion College		No	
Albright College		No	
Alfred University		No	
Allegheny College		No	
Alma College		No	
American University	Yes		Graduate Research School School of Political Sciences
Amherst College		No	
Antioch College		No	
Arizona, University of	Yes		Sub-Committee of Graduate Committee
Arkansas, University of	Yes		Agricultural Experiment Station
Arkansas College		No Reply	
Armour Institute of Technology		No	
Asbury College	Yes		Research Bureau

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>		<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
	<i>search</i>	<i>No</i>	
Ashland College		No	_____
Atlantic Christian College		No	_____
Augustana College (Illinois) ..	No Reply		_____
Augustana College (South Dakota)		No	_____
Aurora College		No	_____
Austin College		No	_____
Baker University		No	_____
Baldwin-Wallace College		No	_____
Barnard College	Yes		Council for Research in the Social Sciences
Bates College		No	_____
Battle Creek College		No	_____
Baylor College		No	_____
Baylor University		No	_____
Beaver College		No	_____
Belhaven College		No	_____
Beloit College		No	_____
Berea College		No	_____
Bessie Tift College		No	_____
Bethany College (Kansas)		No	_____
Bethany College (West Virginia)		No	_____
Bethel College (Kansas)		No	_____
Bethel College (Tennessee)		No	_____
Birmingham-Southern College ..		No	_____
Blue Mountain College		No	_____
Bluffton College		No	_____
Boston College		No	_____
Boston University		No	_____
Bowdoin College	Yes		Bureau of Municipal Research

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>		<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
	<i>search</i>	<i>No</i>	
Bradley Polytechnic Institute		No	_____
Brenau College		No Reply	_____
Brigham Young University	Yes		General Research Division
Brooklyn College	Yes		Department of Economic Research
Brown University		No	_____
Bryn Mawr College		No	_____
Bucknell University	Yes		Social Science Research Council
Buena Vista College		No	_____
Buffalo, University of	Yes		Bureau of Business and Social Research
Butler University		No	_____
California, University of (Berkeley)	Yes		Institute of Social Sciences Bureau of Public Administration
			Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics
			Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics
			Institute of Child Welfare
California, University of (Los Angeles)	Yes		Institute for Social Science Research
California Christian College		No	_____
California Institute of Technology		No	_____
Calvin College		No	_____
Canisius College		No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	<i>search</i>
			<i>No</i>
Capital University	No		
Carleton College	No		
Carnegie Institute of Technology	No		
Carroll College (Montana)	No		
Carroll College (Wisconsin) ...	No		
Carson-Newman College	No		
Carthage College	No		
Case School of Applied Science .	No		
Catawba College	No		
Catholic University of America .	No		
Cedar Crest College	No		
Cedarville College	No		
Centenary College of Louisiana .	No		
Central College (Iowa)	No		
Central College (Missouri)	No		
Central Wesleyan College	No		
Centre College	No		
Charleston, College of	No		
Chattanooga, University of	No		
Chicago, University of	Yes	Social Science Research Committee	
Chowan College	No	Committee on Child Development	
Cincinnati, University of	No		
Citadel, The	No		
Claremont Colleges	No		
Clark University	Yes	Department of History and International Relations	
		Department of Economics and Sociology	
		Graduate School of Geography	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>search</i>	<i>Experiment</i>
Clemson Agricultural College . . .	Yes	Agricultural Station	
Coe College	No		
Coker College	No		
Colby College	No		
Colgate University	No		
Colorado, State Agricultural College of	Yes	Agricultural Station	
Colorado, University of	Yes	Department of History Bureau of Municipal Research	
Colorado College	No		
Colorado School of Mines	No		
Colorado Woman's College	No		
Columbia College	No		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	No		
Columbia University	Yes	Council for Research in the Social Sciences National Institute of Public Administration	
Concordia College	No Reply		
Connecticut College for Women	No		
Connecticut State College	Yes	Agricultural Station	
Converse College	No		
Cooper Union, The	No		
Cornell College	No		
Cornell University	No		
Creighton University	No		
Culver-Stockton College	No		

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Cumberland University	No	_____
Dakota Wesleyan University ..	No	_____
Daniel Baker College	No	_____
Dartmouth College	No	_____
Davidson College	No	_____
Davis and Elkins College	No	_____
Dayton, University of	No	_____
Defiance College	No	_____
Delaware, University of	No	_____
Denison University	No	_____
Denver, University of	Yes	Department of Social Work
		Division of Social Sciences
		Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences
		Bureau of Business and Social Research
De Paul University	No Reply	
DePauw University	No	_____
Detroit, College of the City of ..	No	_____
Detroit, University of	No	_____
Dickinson College	No	_____
Doane College	No	_____
Drake University	No	_____
Drew University	No	_____
Drexel Institute	No	_____
Dropsie College	No	_____
Drury College	No	_____
Dubuque, University of	No	_____
Duke University	Yes	Committee on Research
Duquesne University	No	_____
D'Youville College	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Earlham College	No	
Elizabethtown College	No	
Elmira College	No	
Elon College	No	
Emmanuel College	No	
Emory and Henry College	No	
Emory University	Yes	Committee on Research in the Social Sciences
Emporia, College of	No	
Erskine College	No	
Eureka College	No	
Evansville College	No	
Findlay College	No	
Fisk University	Yes	Division of Social Sciences Department of Sociology
Florida, University of	No	
Florida State College	No	
Fordham University	No	
Franklin and Marshall College ..	No	
Franklin College	No	
Friends University	No	
Furman University	No	
Geneva College	No	
George Washington University ..	No	
Georgetown College	No	
Georgetown University	No Reply	
Georgia, University of	No	
Georgia School of Technology ..	Yes	Committee on Social Science Research
Georgia State College for Women	No	
Gettysburg College	No	
Gonzaga University	No	
Goshen College	No	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

Name of Institution	Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research	Nature of the Organization
Goucher College	No	
Graceland College	No	
Greensboro College	No	
Greenville College	No	
Grinnell College	No	
Grove City College	No	
Guilford College	No	
Gustavus Adolphus College	No	
Hamilton College	No	
Hamline University	No	
Hampden-Sydney College	No	
Hanover College	No	
Hartwick College	No	
Harvard University	Yes	Committee on Research in the Social Sciences Bureau of International Research Bureau of Business Research Milton Fund and Clark Bequest
Hastings College	No	
Haverford College	No	
Heidelberg College	No	
Hendrix College	No	
Hillsdale College	No	
Hiram College	No	
Hobart College	No	
Hollins College	No	
Holy Cross, College of the	No	
Hood College	No	
Hope College	No	
Houghton College	No	
Howard College	No	
Howard Payne College	No	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

Name of Institution	Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research	Nature of the Organization	
		Research Committee	Bureau of Social Research
Howard University	Yes	Research Committee	
Hunter College of the City of New York	No		
Huron College	No		
Idaho, College of	No		
Idaho, University of	No		
Illinois, University of	No		
Illinois College	No		
Illinois Wesleyan University ...	No		
Indiana University	Yes	Bureau of Social Research	
Intermountain Union College ..	No		
International Y. M. C. A. College	No		
Iowa, State University of	No		
Iowa State College	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station	
Iowa Wesleyan College	No		
James Millikin University	No		
Jamestown College	No		
John Carroll University	No		
John Fletcher College	No		
John Stetson University	No Reply		
Johns Hopkins University	No		
Judson College	No		
Juniata College	No		
Kalamazoo College	No		
Kansas, University of	No		
Kansas State College	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station	
Kansas Wesleyan University ...	No		
Kentucky, University of	Yes	Bureau of Government Research	
		Bureau of Business Research	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>search</i>	<i>Department of Government and Law</i>
Kentucky-Wesleyan University .	No		
Kenyon College	No		
Keuka College	No		
King College	No		
Knox College	No		
Knoxville College	No		
Lafayette College	Yes		
Lagrange College	No		
Lake Erie College	No		
Lake Forest College	No		
Lane College	No		
Lawrence College	No		
Lebanon Valley College	No		
Lehigh University	No		
Lenoir-Rhyne College	No		
Lewis Institute	No		
Limestone College	No		
Lincoln Memorial University ..	No		
Lincoln University	No		
Lindenwood College	No		
Linfield College	No		
Livingstone College	No		
Long Island University	No Reply		
Loretto Heights College	No		
Louisiana College	No		
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute .	No		
Louisiana State University	Yes		
Louisville, University of	No		
Lowell Textile Institute	No		

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
		<i>search</i>
Loyola College	No	
Loyola University (Illinois) ...	No	
Loyola University (Louisiana) .	No	
Luther College	No	
Lynchburg College	No	
Macalester College	No	
McKendree College	No	
MacMurray College	No	
McMurry College	No	
McPherson College	No	
Maine, University of	No	
Manchester College	No	
Manhattan College	No Reply	
Marietta College	No	
Marion College	No	
Marygrove College	No	
Maryland, University of	No	
Marymount College	Yes	Research Committee
Maryville College	No	
Marywood College	No	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	No	
Massachusetts State College	No	
Mercer University	Yes	Committee on Social Science Study
Miami, University of (Florida)	No	
Miami University (Ohio)	Yes	Scripps Foundation for the Study of Population Problems
Michigan College of Mining and Technology	No	
Michigan State College	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Michigan, University of	Yes	Social Science Research Council
		Bureau of Business Research
		Bureau of Government
		Earhart Foundation
Middlebury College	No	_____
Midland College	No	_____
Milligan College	No	_____
Mills College	No	_____
Millsaps College	No	_____
Milwaukee-Downer College	No	_____
Minnesota, University of	Yes	Social Science Research Committee
		Municipal Reference Bureau
		Bureau of Research in Government
		Committee on Research Publications, School of Business Administration
		Employment Stabilization Research Institute
		Institute of Child Welfare
Mississippi, University of	No	_____
Mississippi College	No	_____
Mississippi State College	No	_____
Mississippi State College for Women	No	_____
Mississippi Woman's College ...	No	_____
Missouri, University of	Yes	Alpha Pi Zeta Society
Missouri Valley College	No	_____
Monmouth College	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Montana, State University of . . .	No	_____
Montana State College	No	_____
Moravian College and Theological Seminary	No Reply	_____
Moravian Seminary and College for Women	No	_____
Morehouse College	No	_____
Morgan College	No	_____
Morningside College	No	_____
Morris Harvey College	No	_____
Mount Holyoke College	No	_____
Mount Saint Joseph's College . .	No	_____
Mount Saint Mary's College . . .	No Reply	_____
Mount Saint Vincent, College of	No	_____
Mount Union College	No	_____
Muhlenberg College	No	_____
Muskingum College	No	_____
National University	No Reply	_____
Nebraska, University of	No	_____
Nebraska Central College	No	_____
Nebraska Wesleyan College	No Reply	_____
Nevada, University of	No	_____
New Hampshire, University of . .	No	_____
New Jersey College for Women	No	_____
New Mexico, University of	No	_____
New Mexico School of Mines . .	No	_____
New Mexico State College	No	_____
New Orleans University	No	_____
New Rochelle, College of	No	_____
New York, College of the City of	Yes	Bureau of Business Research Sociological Laboratory Education Clinic

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
New York University	Yes	Committee on University Research	_____
Newberry College	No	_____	_____
Niagara University	No	_____	_____
North Carolina, University of ..	Yes	Institute for Research in Social Science	_____
North Carolina State College ...	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station	_____
North Central College	No	_____	_____
North Dakota, University of ...	No	_____	_____
North Dakota Agricultural College	No	_____	_____
North Georgia College	No	_____	_____
Northeastern University	No	_____	_____
Northland College	No	_____	_____
Northwestern College	No	_____	_____
Northwestern University	Yes	Social Science Research Council	_____
Norwich University	Yes	Bureau of Municipal Affairs	_____
Notre Dame, College of (Baltimore)	No	_____	_____
Notre Dame, University of	No	_____	_____
Notre Dame College (Ohio) ...	No	_____	_____
Oakland City College	No Reply	_____	_____
Oberlin College	Yes	General Research Committee	_____
Occidental College	No	_____	_____
Oglethorpe University	No Reply	_____	_____
Ohio Northern University	No	_____	_____
Ohio State University	No	_____	_____
Ohio University	No Reply	_____	_____

TABLE 1—(*Continued*)SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Social Science Seminar Research Committee</i>
Ohio Wesleyan University	No		
Oklahoma, University of	Yes		Social Science Seminar Research Committee
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College	Yes		Agricultural Experiment Station
Oklahoma Baptist University ..	No		
Oklahoma City University	No		
Oklahoma College for Women ..	No		
Olivet College	No		
Omaha, Municipal University of	No		
Oregon, University of	Yes		Social Science Research Council
			Committee on Institutional Research
			Commonwealth Service Council
Ottawa University	No		
Otterbein College	No		
Ouachita Baptist College	No		
Our Lady of the Lake College ..	No		
Ozarks, College of the	No		
Pacific, College of the	No		
Pacific Union College	No		
Park College	No		
Parsons College	No		
Pasadena College	No Reply		
Pembroke College	No		
Penn College	No		
Pennsylvania College for Women	No		
Pennsylvania Military College ..	No		
Pennsylvania State College	No		

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Pennsylvania, University of	Yes	Organization of Graduate Faculties in Social Sciences
Phillips University	No	Department of Industrial Research
Piedmont College	No	Local Chapter of American Statistical Association
Pittsburgh, University of	Yes	Social Science Seminar
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	No	_____
Pomona College	No	_____
Presbyterian College	No	_____
Princeton University	Yes	Industrial Relations Section
Providence College	No Reply	_____
Puget Sound College	No	_____
Purdue University	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station
Queens-Chicora College	No	_____
Radcliffe College	Yes	Bureau of International Research
Randolph-Macon College	No	_____
Redlands, University of	No	_____
Reed College	No	_____
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	No	_____
Rhode Island College of Education	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
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<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>search</i>	<i>search</i>
Rhode Island State College	No		
Rice Institute	No Reply		
Richmond, University of	No		
Ripon College	No		
Roanoke College	No		
Rochester, University of	No		
Rockford College	No Reply		
Rockhurst College	No		
Rollins College	No		
Rosary College	No		
Rose Polytechnic Institute	No		
Rosemont College	No		
Russell Sage College	No		
Rutgers University	Yes	Department of History Department of Sociology Psychological Clinic Bureau of Business and Economic Research Agricultural Experiment Station	
Sacred Heart, College of the	No		
Saint Ambrose College	No		
Saint Anselm's College	No		
Saint Benedict's College	No Reply		
Saint Bonaventure College	No		
Saint Catherine, College of	No		
Saint Edward's University	No		
Saint Elizabeth, College of	No		
Saint Francis College (New York)	No Reply		
Saint Francis College (Pennsylvania)	No		

TABLE 1—(*Continued*)SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>search</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Saint John's College (Maryland)	No	_____
Saint John's College (New York)	No	_____
Saint John's University (Minnesota)	No	_____
Saint John's University (Ohio)	No	_____
Saint Joseph's College (New Jersey)	No	_____
Saint Joseph's College (Pennsylvania)	No	_____
Saint Lawrence University	No	_____
Saint Louis University	No	_____
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College	No Reply	_____
Saint Mary's College (California)	No	_____
Saint Mary's College (Minnesota)	No	_____
Saint Olaf College	No	_____
Saint Peter's College	No	_____
Saint Rose, College of	No	_____
Saint Stephen's College	No	_____
Saint Teresa, College of	No Reply	_____
Saint Thomas, College of (Minnesota)	No	_____
Saint Thomas College (Pennsylvania)	No	_____
Saint Viator College	No	_____
Saint Vincent College	No	_____
Salem College (North Carolina)	No	_____
Salem College (West Virginia)	No	_____
San Francisco, University of ..	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Santa Clara, University of	No	_____
Scripps College	No	_____
Seton Hall College	No	_____
Seton Hill College	No	_____
Shaw University	No	_____
Shorter College	No	_____
Shurtleff College	No	_____
Simmons College	No	_____
Simmons University	No	_____
Simpson College	No	_____
Sioux Falls College	No	_____
Skidmore College	No	_____
Smith College	Yes	Council of Industrial Studies
Smith University	No	_____
South, University of the	No	_____
South Carolina, University of ..	No	_____
South Dakota, University of ...	No	_____
South Dakota School of Mines ..	No Reply	_____
South Dakota State College ...	No	_____
Southern California, University of	No	_____
Southern College	No	_____
Southern Methodist University ..	No	_____
Southwestern at Memphis	No	_____
Southwestern College (Kansas)	No	_____
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	No	_____
Southwestern University	No	_____
Spelman College	No	_____
Spokane University	No	_____
Spring Hill College	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>	
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Stanford University	Yes	Social Science Research Council	
		Food Research Institute	
		Hoover War Library	
Sterling College	No		
Stevens Institute of Technology	Yes	Research Department	
Susquehanna University	No		
Swarthmore College	Yes	Research Committee on the Study of Unemployment	
Sweet Briar College	No		
Syracuse University	Yes	School of Citizenship and Public Affairs	
Talladega College	No		
Tarkio College	No		
Taylor University	No		
Teachers College, Columbia University	Yes	Council for Research in the Social Sciences	
Temple University	No		
Tennessee, University of	Yes	Social Science Research Council	
Tennessee College	No		
Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of	No		
Texas, University of	Yes	Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences	
		Bureau of Business Research	
Texas Christian University	No		
Texas State College	No		
Texas Technological College ...	No		

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

Name of Institution	Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research	Nature of the Organization	
		search	
Texas Woman's College	No		
Thiel College	No		
Toledo, University of City of ..	No Reply		
Transylvania University	No		
Trinity College (Connecticut) ..	No		
Trinity College (District of Columbia)	No		
Trinity University	No		
Tufts College	No		
Tulane University	No		
Tulsa, University of	No		
Tusculum College	No		
Union College (Nebraska)	No		
Union College (New York) ...	No		
Union University	No		
United States Military Academy	No		
United States Naval Academy ..	No		
Upper Iowa University	No		
Upsala College	No Reply		
Ursinus College	No		
Utah, University of	Yes	Bureau of Educational Research	
Utah State Agricultural College	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station	
Valparaiso University	No		
Vanderbilt University	No		
Vassar College	No Reply		
Vermont, University of	No		
Villanova College	No		
Virginia Military Institute	No		
Virginia Polytechnic Institute ..	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station	
		Engineering Division	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>	<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
Virginia, University of	Yes	Institute for Research in the Social Sciences Bureau of Public Administration Institute of Public Affairs News Letter and Survey Publications
Virginia Union University	No	_____
Wabash College	No	_____
Wagner Memorial Lutheran College	No	_____
Wake Forest College	No	_____
Walla Walla College	No	_____
Wartburg College	No	_____
Washburn College	No	_____
Washington, State College of ...	Yes	Agricultural Experiment Station
Washington, University of	Yes	Social Science Research Council Bailey and Babette Gatzert Foundation for Child Welfare
Washington and Jefferson College	No	_____
Washington and Lee University	No	_____
Washington College	No	_____
Washington Missionary College	No	_____
Washington University	No	_____
Waynesburg College	No	_____
Webster College	No	_____
Wellesley College	No	_____
Wells College	No	_____

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>		<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Wesleyan College		No	
Wesleyan University	Yes		Faculty Committee on Research
West Virginia State College ...		No	
West Virginia University	Yes		Bureau of Government Research
West Virginia Wesleyan College		No	
Western College		No	
Western Maryland College		No	
Western Reserve University ...	Yes		Anthropos Club
Westminster College (Missouri)		No	
Westminster College (Pennsylvania)		No	
Wheaton College (Illinois)		No	
Wheaton College (Massachusetts)		No	
Whitworth College		No	
Whitman College		No	
Whittier College		No	
Wichita, Municipal University of	Yes		Bureau of Municipal Social Research
Wilberforce University		No	
William and Mary, College of ..		No	
William Jewell College		No	
Willamette University		No	
Williams College	Yes		Institute of Politics
Wilmington College		No	
Wilson College		No	
Winthrop College for Women ..		No	

TABLE 1—(Continued)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IN 567 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES AS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1932-1933

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Replies to Question as to Whether or Not There Is in the Institution a Definitely Organized Body Functioning in the Cause of Social Science Research</i>		<i>Nature of the Organization</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Wisconsin, University of	Yes		Social Science Research Council
			Bureau of Business and Economic Research
Wittenberg College	No		
Wofford College	No		
Wooster, College of	No		
Worcester Polytechnical Institute	No		
Wyoming, University of	No		
Xavier University	No		
Yale University	Yes		Institute of Human Relations
Yankton College	No		
York College	No		

The replies to the questionnaires may be grouped more or less naturally into certain classifications as follows: (a) local social science research councils and research committees in the social sciences; (b) bureaus and similar research organizations; (c) general research committees applying not alone to the social sciences but to the natural sciences and humanities as well; (d) agricultural experiment stations; (e) miscellaneous forms of organization; (f) replies with a qualified "no" in answer to the question as to whether or not there is in the institution a definitely organized body functioning in the interests of social science research. Under each of these headings is given a list of the institutions reporting in the affirmative, together with a summary of the pertinent information contained on the returned questionnaires.

A. COUNCILS OR RESEARCH COMMITTEES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

University of Alabama

The University Research Council has a section functioning in the field of the social sciences. The University Research Council is a faculty research organization, the officers of which are elected by its membership. The president of the Council appoints the section chairmen (including Section H: Social Sciences).

The Research Council has a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three. The executive committee is composed of the president of the Research Council, *ex officio*; the chairman of its publication committee, *ex officio*; and a designated executive officer of the University. The only officer of Section H: Social Sciences, is a chairman, appointed by the president of the Research Council.

The expenditure for research in the social sciences, made through the Bureau of Business Research during the session 1932-1933, was approximately \$4,200.

University of Arizona

A sub-committee of the Graduate Committee operates in the field of the social sciences and has general oversight of research and of problems concerning research which arise in that field. The chairman of the sub-committee is a member of the graduate committee which is appointed by the president of the university. The chairman of the sub-committee appoints the members of his sub-committee. The present (1932-1933) composition of the committee consists of the "major professors in history, economics, archaeology and education, and is headed by the professor of educational psychology."

Practically no funds are available annually for research in the social sciences.

Barnard College, Columbia University

Though a number of the professors engage in research in the social sciences, they do this as a rule under the auspices of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences of Columbia University. Barnard has no separate organization for this purpose.

Bucknell University

Under the leadership of a new president, the entire administrative and curricular organization has been reconstituted in such a way as to substitute five divisions for the former twenty-eight departments. One of the five is the Social Science Division.

The Social Science Division has recently sponsored the formation of a local Social Science Research Council. This consists of five members and two officers, the chairman and the secretary. The members of the Council are elected by the social science faculties.

There are at present no funds available for faculty research in the social sciences.

University of California

The Institute of Social Sciences has a membership consisting of all of the faculty carrying on research actively in the departments of economics, history, political science, anthropology, geography, social institutions, and psychology. The Institute is governed by a large council of about twenty persons appointed by the President of the University, who is, himself, chairman of the council. There is an executive committee of five members.

About \$20,000 a year is available for research in the social sciences under the sponsorship of the Institute. (For a fuller statement of social science research organization at the University of California, see Chapter III, pp. 70-83.)

University of Chicago

The Social Science Research Committee is appointed by the Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences. This committee consists of a chairman, who is the executive officer, and five other members.

There is a fund segregated to social science research, appropriated on the recommendation of the Committee. The Committee administers such other funds as may be secured from foundations or other sources from time to time. Approximately \$200,000 a year is available for research in the social sciences. (See Chapter III, pp. 86-100, for a more detailed statement of the situation at the University of Chicago.)

Columbia University

The Council for Research in the Social Sciences was originally appointed by the University Council. Its membership is a self-perpetuating one. There is a chairman, who is elected annually, and its secretary is the assistant secretary of Columbia University. The Council has a number of interdepartmental committees appointed by the chairman, subject to the approval of the Council.

In 1932-1933, the budget of the Council was approximately \$125,000 for research in the social sciences. (For a more complete statement of social science research organization at Columbia University, see Chapter III, pp. 100-115.)

Emory University

The Committee on Research in the Social Sciences is appointed by the President of the University. It consists of nine appointed members, together with the President of the University, the Dean of the Graduate School, and the Director of Research in the Social Sciences, *ex officio*.

Approximately \$4,500 is available annually for research in the social sciences.

Georgia School of Technology

The Committee on Social Science Research is appointed by the President of the institution. It consists of twelve members. The officers of the Committee are a president and a secretary.

No funds are definitely segregated to social science research in the budget

of the institution, and no fixed amount is available annually for the purposes of the Committee.

Harvard University

The Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, as established by the Harvard Corporation, consists of all full professors in the departments of history, economics, government and sociology. There is a chairman, elected by the Committee, who is also chairman of the Executive Committee of five members chosen by vote of the larger committee. A full-time secretary is employed by the executive committee.

The Committee operates under a foundation grant of \$50,000 a year unconditionally and \$25,000 additional annually, if matched from other sources. (For a fuller statement of social science research organization at Harvard University, see Chapter III, pp. 119-139.)

Louisiana State University

A local Social Science Research Council is appointed by the President. Its membership consists of all faculty members of professorial rank in the social sciences. There is a chairman and a secretary-treasurer.

Other than the Purnell funds of the Agricultural Experiment Station, no definite amount is available annually for research in the social sciences.

University of Michigan

A local Social Science Research Council is elected by the social science faculties. It is composed of twelve members, ten from the several social science departments and two at large. The four officers are chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

No funds are segregated to social science research in the budget of the University of Michigan "except for trust funds definitely intended for such purposes. For several years there has been a budgeted fund called the Faculty Research Fund from which allotments are made on request from members of the faculties. No special sum, however, is set aside for social sciences as distinguished from other divisions. Any profits resulting from the operation of the Lawyers' Club are devoted to legal research. One thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated in 1931-32 under social science research projects by the Committee in charge of the Faculty Research Fund. The expenditures from the Lawyers' Club research fund amounted during the year to \$25,915.78." (See Chapter III, pp. 139-153, for a fuller statement of the situation at the University of Michigan.)

University of Minnesota

The Social Science Research Committee is appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School who selects at least one professor from each of the major social science departments. This Committee is composed of the Dean of the Graduate School as chairman, a secretary who is the executive officer, and five other members.

In 1932-1933, about \$28,000—exclusive of funds for the Employment Stabilization Research Institute and certain federal aid projects—was de-

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voted to research authorized by the Committee. (For a fuller statement, see Chapter III, pp. 153-174.)

University of North Carolina

The Institute for Research in Social Science, with a Board of Governors and a staff of research professors, associates, and assistants, works in co-ordination with the several social science departments. The original members of the Board were appointed by the President. Subsequent members were nominated by the Board and appointed by the President. The membership of the governing board is not limited to any particular number. Members are selected on the basis of interest and coöperating efforts. The executive officers are a Director and an Assistant Director.

Funds for this formal organization are of two sorts: (a) special grants from agencies, foundations, or individuals, specially designated for research in the social sciences, and (b) special assignment of the University appropriation for the Institute through the payment of research professors and associates. The average budget of the Institute for the last few years has been approximately \$50,000 a year. (For further information, see Chapter III, pp. 174-180.)

Northwestern University

The Social Science Research Council of Northwestern University is constituted in the following manner: Two members each are elected from the five social science departments (sociology, economics, political science, history, and psychology) and these together with the deans of the School of Commerce, the Graduate School, and the College of Liberal Arts, compose the Council. Its officers are a chairman and a secretary.

All research funds available for the social science departments are allocated by the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts on recommendation of the Council. An aggregate of \$5,500 was thus allocated in 1932-1933.

University of Oregon

A local Social Science Research Council, composed of a chairman and eleven members and operating as a divisional council under the General Research Council of the University, is determined by administrative appointment upon the suggestion of the retiring chairman and the chairman of the general council.

In 1932-1933, \$1,540 was allotted to social science research projects under the sponsorship of the divisional council. (For further details of the Oregon organization, see Chapter III, pp. 182-191.)

Stanford University

A local Social Science Research Council is appointed by the President. It has ten members, with an executive committee of three.

Approximately \$50,000 a year is available for research in the social sciences. (For further information, see Chapter III, pp. 196-208.)

Teachers College, Columbia University

Teachers College is represented on the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

University of Tennessee

A local Social Science Research Council is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the social science faculty. This Council consists of eight members, i. e., the President and the professors of economics, agricultural economics, sociology, finance, political science, history, and psychology. The chairman of the Council is its executive officer.

No data are available as to the approximate amount available annually for research in the social sciences.

University of Texas

The Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences has an Advisory Committee of nine members appointed by the President. The executive officer is the Director of the Bureau and also a member of the Committee.

Approximately \$35,000 is available annually for research in the social sciences. (For a more detailed statement, see Chapter III, pp. 208-220.)

University of Virginia

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences has an Executive Council appointed by the President of the University. This consists of a representative from each of the fields of economics, history, law, political science, psychology, rural economics, and sociology. The President of the University is a member of the Council. The executive officer of the Institute is the director, who is also chairman of the Council.

In 1932-1933, the budget of the Institute was approximately \$30,000. This sum represents the amount available for social science research in the University during that year. (For a more complete statement, see Chapter III, pp. 220-239.)

University of Washington

A local Social Science Research Council consists of nine members. One representative is elected by each of the social science departments and three members are chosen by the President of the University. The officers of the Council are a chairman and a secretary.

The funds available annually for social science research are practically limited to a few research fellowships. (See Chapter III, pp. 239-244, for a more complete statement.)

University of Wisconsin

A local Social Science Research Council is elected by the social science faculties, one person each from the departments of economics, history, political science, sociology, philosophy, and the School of Law. The Council elects its own chairman.

Grants for social science research in the total sum of \$20,560 were made by the University Research Committee upon the recommendation of the Council for the year 1932-1933. (A fuller account is given in Chapter III, pp. 244-249.)

Yale University

The Yale Institute of Human Relations is an organization "embracing the social sciences, psychology and certain branches of the biological sciences." An executive body, appointed by the President, includes the President, the Deans of the Graduate and Medical Schools, and an Executive Secretary, who is Director of Research.

Approximately \$105,000 was available for social science research during the year 1932-1933 through the budget of the Institute. (For a fuller statement, see Chapter III, pp. 249-254.)

B. BUREAUS AND SIMILAR RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

University of Alabama

The Bureau of Business Research is headed by a director, appointed by the President of the University, and is under the guidance of a committee on research, consisting of five members, also appointed by the President of the University.

The budget of the Bureau of Business Research was \$4,200 for the session of 1932-1933.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute

The Bureau of Economic Research heads up under the chairman of the Department of Economics. Certain other members of the Department of Economics and Sociology devote varying proportions of their time to the research work of the Bureau. In the neighborhood of \$3,500 of the departmental budget was applied to this work in 1932-1933.

Asbury College

"A Bureau, self-constituted as an outcome of the work of the social science department." It consists of one member who is "the professor and head of the department." There is no definite amount allocated by the school or any other organization, but the Bureau is financed by the professor in charge, with the coöperation of some selected students of the department who may be interested in research and who give of their time and sometimes of their substance. The amount used yearly differs according to the nature of the study undertaken. It ranges from \$25 to \$75, not counting the contributions of free labor on the part of interested parties.

Bowdoin College

There has been for some years at Bowdoin a Bureau of Municipal Research, directed by one of the professors of government. The College makes a small appropriation each year to its work.

University of Buffalo

The Bureau of Business and Social Research was established in 1926 as "an agency to collect, prepare and present dependable statistical information in connection with the economic and social problems of the community."

It has published various studies upon banking development, electric power consumption, the cost of living, housing, marriage rates, department store sales, retail trade mortality, real estate assessments, and current business conditions in the Buffalo territory. In addition, it has completed and published four small bound volumes collectively entitled *Buffalo Studies in Business*, a series of monographs prepared by various members of the faculty of the School of Business Administration.

The work of the Bureau is carried on under the direction of a committee, consisting at present of eight members appointed by the President from the departments of economics, sociology and statistics. One of these members is the chairman and another the director of the Bureau. There are several office assistants.

The sum of \$8,100 a year is provided for the operation of the Bureau of Business and Social Research.

University of California

Bureau of Public Administration

The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics

Institute of Child Welfare

(For a statement of the work of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on the University of California.)

University of Chicago

The Committee on Child Development

(For a statement of this organization, see Chapter III, section on the University of Chicago.)

University of Colorado

The University Board of Regents appropriates \$600 to \$800 each year for the gathering and publication of material on Colorado history. The appropriation is made to the Department of History and is administered under the direction of the head of the department. Three volumes of source material have thus far been published. In addition a very large collection of manuscripts, newspapers, pamphlets, and other material has been assembled and is stored in vaults set aside for the purpose of preserving records. The title "University of Colorado Historical Collections" is applied to both the publications and the assembled material.

At the University of Colorado, there is, in the extension department, a Bureau of Municipal Research which issues a series of bulletins. This Bureau is composed of members of the staff and deals with purely contemporary problems.

Columbia University

The National Institute of Public Administration, formerly the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, is an integral part of Columbia University. (For a statement concerning this organization, see Chapter III, pp. 110-115.)

University of Denver

The Department of Social Science in the Graduate School, the Department of Social Work, the Bureau of Business and Social Research, the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, and the Division of Social Sciences are definitely organized bodies representing the cause of social science research. Research is carried on particularly by the Department of Social Work in the Graduate School, the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, and the Bureau of Business and Social Research.

The following information briefly summarizes the organization of these bodies:

Department of Social Work—Director and staff.

Division of Social Sciences—Chairman and staff.

Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences—Full Professor (who is Executive Secretary) and staff.

Bureau of Business and Social Research—Director and staff.

The Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences is endowed and has approximately \$11,000 a year of income.

The budget of the Bureau of Business and Social Research averages from \$6,500 to \$8,000 per year.

Harvard University

Bureau of International Research

Bureau of Business Research

Milton Fund

Clark Bequest

(For a statement of the work of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on Harvard University.)

Indiana University

The Bureau of Social Research, consisting of the director and one other member of the staff appointed by the President and Trustees of the University, has its own budget amounting annually to approximately \$8,000.

University of Kentucky

There is a Bureau of Government Research and a Bureau of Business Research established upon the recommendation of the President of the University. The Bureau of Government Research has a director and some graduate student assistants.

Each of these bureaus has a budget for the payment of staff, library equipment, and secretarial staff. Approximately \$12,000 is devoted annually to their maintenance.

Miami University

The Scripps Foundation for the Study of Population Problems is an endowed research organization working in a somewhat limited field. The staff of this foundation is selected as are members of the other departments of

the University. Its personnel consists of two regular members, assisted by a statistician and a clerical staff. The income of this organization is about \$15,000 annually.

University of Michigan

Bureau of Business Research
Bureau of Government
Earhart Foundation

(For a statement of the work of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on the University of Michigan.)

University of Minnesota

Municipal Reference Bureau
Bureau for Research in Government
Employment Stabilization Research Institute
Committee on Research Publications, School of Business Administration
Institute of Child Welfare

(For a statement of the work of these research organizations, see Chapter III, section on the University of Minnesota.)

College of the City of New York

"There are separate research bodies such as the Bureau of Business Research, the Sociological Laboratory and the Education Clinic. Individual professors carry on research. There seems no good reason to centralize."

Norwich University

There is a Bureau of Municipal Affairs, a local government bureau which conducts institutes of municipal and state affairs. The director of the Bureau is the head of the Department of Political Science. The Bureau has an Advisory Council selected from among other members of the faculty of Norwich University and a small appropriation is made annually for its work.

University of Oregon

Committee on Institutional Research
The Commonwealth Service Council

(For a statement of the work of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on the University of Oregon.)

University of Pennsylvania

"There is no organized social science research council in our faculties. There is a separate organization of the graduate faculties in history, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, and anthropology—all under the general ægis of the Graduate School. Close relations obtain among these groups.

"The Department of Industrial Research, although stressing economic research that has to do with industry, has come to be an important factor in bringing together an enlarging number of those interested in research in the

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social sciences. The local chapter of the American Statistical Association through its meetings held on the campus and under the *de facto* supervision of members of the University faculty is also serving as an important integrating force in the social sciences."

The director of the Industrial Research Department is appointed by the University. Besides the director, there is one associate director, and nine other research associates on its staff. The budget of the Industrial Research Department represents funds definitely set aside for research in the budget of the University.

The approximate amount available annually for social science research in the University of Pennsylvania is \$75,000.

Princeton University

The cause of social science research at Princeton University is represented by the following definitely organized bodies:

(a) The Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions; (b) the International Finance Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions; and (c) the School of Public and International Affairs.

The directors of the Industrial Relations Section and the International Finance Section are appointed by the President and the Trustees on the recommendation of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions. The Administrative Committee of the School of Public and International Affairs comprises representatives of the departments of history, politics, economics, and modern languages and literatures, who are appointed by the President and Trustees.

The director of the Industrial Relations Section operates under a committee of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions. The director of the International Finance Section operates with an advisory committee of the same department. The Administrative Committee of the School of Public and International Affairs comprises ten members, including the President, the Dean of the Faculty and the Dean of the Graduate School.

The Industrial Relations Section has an endowment fund provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The approximate amount available annually for the research program of this Section is \$12,830, most of which is spent for collecting material and making it available.

The International Finance Section has an endowment fund provided by the family of the late James T. Walker, Class of 1927. The annual budget of this Section is \$24,614, which is devoted to salaries of research workers and material.

The School of Public and International Affairs has had \$1,000 on its budget for the expenses of research for members of the School.

Radcliffe College

There is a Bureau of International Research, funds for which have been given to Harvard and Radcliffe.

(For a statement of the organization of this Bureau, see Chapter III, section on Harvard University, Bureau of International Research.)

Rutgers University

"We do not have an organized comprehensive program of research in the field of social science, represented by a definitely organized body. However, some of the departments concerned have conducted research on certain problems as follows:

"1. Department of History. No funds budgeted for research, but several members of the department are conducting independent studies and have published papers.

"2. Department of Sociology. No funds budgeted for research, but department coöperates with the State Council of Social Agencies in surveys of social problems.

"3. Psychological Clinic. Budget allotment, 1931-32, \$4,000, but no funds budgeted for 1932-33 on account of reduced income. Research in survey of populations of State and in development of tests and techniques carried on this year on reduced basis.

"4. Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Budget allotment, 1931-32, \$9,850. No funds budgeted this year on account of reduced income. Program of research greatly reduced."

Smith College

The Council of Industrial Studies operates under a policy-making Board, consisting of a director, an assistant director, and the professorial members of the economics phase of the Department of Economics and Sociology.

The support of the Council, amounting to \$3,500 a year, is derived from an annual gift over a four-year period, beginning September, 1932.

Stanford University

Food Research Institute

The Hoover War Library

(For a description of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on Stanford University.)

Stevens Institute of Technology

There is a research department conducting studies on aptitude testing. The director of this department is on trustee appointment permanently. There is besides the director, an assistant director, a secretary, a research assistant, and thirty to fifty part-time clerical workers.

In 1931-32, the research department operated on a \$10,000 grant. At present (1932-1933), it is running on a shoestring basis, supplemented by testing fees plus the loan of Hollerith equipment.

Swarthmore College

The Swarthmore Committee on the Study of Unemployment is a research organization appointed by the Board of Managers. The committee consists of thirteen members. The Committee began with an initial fund of \$15,000, but its subsequent financial support has been severely affected by the depression.

At Swarthmore the members of the faculty are given rather frequent

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and generous leave of absence for research, but aside from that, it had no fund for research in 1932-1933.

Syracuse University

The Faculty of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs (teaching and research combined) is appointed by the administration by and with the advice of the staff. The personnel consists of a director and twelve staff members.

Apart from an appropriation of \$10,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for training and research in public administration, there are no funds definitely segregated to social science research in the budget of the institution.

University of Texas

Bureau of Business Research

(For a statement of this organization, see Chapter III, section on the University of Texas.)

University of Utah

The School of Education maintains a Bureau of Educational Research under the direction of a committee representing the departments of education, psychology, philosophy, sociology and social technology, and hygiene. All research activities in the School of Education are under the direction of this Bureau, which also has supervision of the preparation of Masters' theses in education and closely allied subjects. The personnel of the Bureau is appointed by the Dean of the School of Education.

As to the approximate amount available annually for research in the social sciences, "about \$500 has been set aside for 'assistance' in the Bureau of Student Guidance and in the Psychology Department. In the Psychology Department this represents a special amount used altogether for research. In the Bureau of Educational Research and in the Bureau of Student Guidance, the service aspect is so necessary that the research phase does not receive the full benefit."

University of Virginia

Bureau of Public Administration

Institute of Public Affairs

News Letter and Survey Publications

(For a description of these organizations, see Chapter III, section on the University of Virginia.)

University of Washington

Bailey and Babette Gatzert Foundation for Child Welfare

(For a statement of the work of this organization, see Chapter III, section on the University of Washington.)

West Virginia University

There is a Bureau of Government Research which, depending upon the problem studied, is affiliated with a division in the Law School for legal research or with the Industrial Science Division of the Graduate School.

"The slogan of the University, 'to build itself into the life of the State,' is in considerable measure given effect through the agency of this Bureau. It is organized to investigate and report within its field as does the Agricultural Experiment Station within its field. Our Graduate School, organized on a basis of projects rather than stereotyped courses, finds point and direction through this and other University agencies. The new State administration, confronted with severe difficulties, has been long at work on a legislative program. A committee on efficiency and economy consists of speakers of House and Senate, two other members from each house and the Governor, as chairman. The research and bill drafting agency of this committee is the University Bureau of Government Research."

There is a permanent director with two colleagues, all appointed by the President, but the size of the Bureau is made elastic to embrace persons whose interests and abilities fit the problem at hand. "Sometimes these are health problems, sometimes legal, sometimes engineering, etc. The resources and personnel of the entire University are available at the need of the Bureau. The actual membership thus varies from few to many. There are eight members at the present time (March 31, 1933).

"Finances for this Bureau are considered jointly with the budget for Political Science. An increase of \$10,000 for the coming year is being made because the Bureau will be working jointly with the State government in preparation of the legislative program for two years hence. Some travel and other costs will be added to normal expenditures."

Municipal University of Wichita

The Bureau of Municipal Social-Research consists of a faculty member and a half-time assistant upon annual appointment by the Board of Regents. There is a small departmental budget available for the work of the Bureau.

University of Wisconsin

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
(For a statement concerning this organization, see Chapter III, section on the University of Wisconsin.)

C. RESEARCH COMMITTEES (GENERAL)

Adelphi College

A Research Committee, representing all fields of interest is appointed by the President. It consists of three faculty members.

No funds are available annually for research in the social sciences.

Agnes Scott College

The cause of social science research is cared for by the Research Committee of the faculty. This committee is appointed by the President and consists of the President of the College and two faculty members.

No definite amount is segregated to social science research in the college budget, though some money is usually spent for such purposes each year.

Duke University

The Duke Committee on Research consists of three members of the faculty appointed annually by the President of the University, who is himself, *ex officio*, a fourth member. One member of the Committee is a natural scientist, one is a social scientist, and the other represents the humanities.

In 1931-1932, the amount at the disposal of the Committee was \$16,000. This item was greatly reduced in 1932-1933. (For a fuller statement, see Chapter III, pp. 115-119.)

Howard University

A Research Committee is appointed by the President. It consists of six members, inclusive of the deans of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Education, the latter serving as chairman.

No amount in the budget is segregated to research because of the present economic emergency. Assistance is given, however, through reduction in teaching time in several cases, through allotment of clerical service, and through the furnishing of materials and supplies.

Marymount College

A Research Committee is appointed by the President. It consists of fifteen members. The officers of it are a president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

No funds are at the disposal of the Committee.

New York University

There is a Committee on University Research of which the secretary is the Secretary of the Faculty. "The function of this committee is largely reporting the result of research activities in the form of an annual volume of bibliography rather than in the direct stimulation or control of research projects."

Oberlin College

The General Committee on Nominations selects, subject to faculty ratification, a Committee on Productive Work and Research, consisting of ten members, one of whom is chairman.

Normally, this Committee is allotted \$2,000 annually for its award to faculty members in support of research in all departments. (For a fuller statement, see Chapter III, pp. 181-182.)

Wesleyan University

There is a Faculty Committee on Research, representing the social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. It is selected by the faculty, has five members, and allocates the research budget, the amount of which was not reported.

D. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Although questionnaires were sent to all of the State agricultural colleges, evidently only the ones reported below construed the agricultural experiment station as a definitely organized body functioning

in the cause of social science research. That a number of the land-grant colleges reporting "no" in answer to question one are conducting research in the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology is evident from the following statement quoted from a *Survey of Land Grant Colleges and Universities* completed June 30, 1930: "Research in agricultural economics has been greatly expanded since 1925 as a result of additional Federal funds made available by the Purnell Act. . . . Thirty-two institutions reporting are unanimous in the statement that results of research in agricultural economics have already been of material assistance in solving problems of agriculture within their respective states. . . . Seventeen of the thirty-one institutions reporting list research under way in rural sociology. Fourteen report that research in this field has not been started."²

University of Arkansas

"We do not have in the University of Arkansas a definitely organized body having charge of social science research. This is due more to the fact that the great bulk of the money that we put into this work comes from federal funds and must be expended on projects approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture than to any other cause. The department of rural economics and sociology, under the supervision of the dean of the college, has charge of the expenditure of the federal money that is allotted to this purpose. That expenditure amounts to perhaps \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year.

"In addition to this, smaller sums are expended by the departments of political science, political economy and law. Some very good work has been done by these last mentioned departments in spite of the fact that they do not have large sums to expend."

Clemson Agricultural College

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, headed by a Director of Agricultural Research appointed by the President of the College, functions in support of the cause of research in the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology. The personnel for this work is determined by the Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics in conference with the Director of Agricultural Research.

No funds are available for social science research other than those made available by the federal and State governments for such work through the Experiment Station.

Colorado State Agricultural College

Social science research is represented in this institution by a Department of Economics and Sociology, which is charged with the development of research projects in the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology. There is a project leader for each special phase of work now under con-

² *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities*, II, Bulletin 1930, Number 9, Office of Education (U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.), 696-699.

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sideration and the research program for the department as a whole is determined by these project leaders in committee conference. The members of the staff in the Department of Economics and Sociology are selected by the head of the department in consultation with the President, and they are appointed by the State Board of Agriculture which is the governing body of this institution. At the present time there are six research projects in process of development with five project leaders in charge. The head of the department confers with these project leaders and directs their activities.

For a period of approximately eleven years, funds have been definitely assigned to social science research in the Department of Economics and Sociology. The bulk of the appropriations during the past three or four years has come from the Purnell federal appropriation. The total amount available approximates \$20,000 annually.

Connecticut State College

In the Agricultural Experiment Station there is a grant of Purnell money from the federal government to carry on research in rural sociology and in agricultural economics. Such work is under the direction of the Director of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station of the Connecticut State College. The head of the department of rural sociology devotes one half of his time to research in that field. Another member of the staff of this department devotes one fourth of his time to research, and there is a statistician devoting his entire time to rural sociology. In addition, there is the customary clerical and secretarial service.

In the Department of Economics there is a very extensive program of research in the field of agricultural economics. In addition to the research activities of the head of the department, there are two agricultural economists who devote half of their time to research in this field and another who gives full time. Also two graduate assistants are used in this work, half time each. There is a statistician giving one fourth of her time and an adequate clerical and secretarial staff to support these workers.

The actual expenditures for this work in the Experiment Station during 1932 were in agricultural economics, \$17,918.27; in rural sociology, \$6,259.00; and in home economics, \$5,822.73.

Iowa State College

"Research work in Social Science at Iowa State College is confined almost entirely to research in Agricultural Economics and Industrial Economics. There is no Social Science Research Council or Institute, but the research that is formally recognized by the Institution is conducted by members of the Agricultural Experiment Station Staff or of the Engineering Experiment Station Staff. There are fifteen members of the Agricultural Economics Section of the rank of Research Assistant or above. One member of the Economics Staff is also a member of the Engineering Experiment Station Staff. Our budget for Social Science Research is approximately \$43,000 in Agricultural Economics and approximately \$1,000 in Industrial Economics. There are no special funds or endowments available for Social Science research.

"In addition to the research provided for in the research budgets, various

members of the staff in Economics and Sociology conduct some personal research in (1) Rural Sociology, (2) Consumers Economics, and (3) Industrial Economics."

Kansas State College

At Kansas State College social science research is carried forward by several departments—Economics and Sociology, Child Welfare and Euthenics, Education, and Agricultural Economics. Part of the program functions under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The members of these departments are appointed by the Board of Regents upon the recommendation of the President of the College.

The approximate amount available annually for research in the social sciences in this institution is about \$5,000.

Michigan State College

Social science research is conducted by the Sociology Section of the Experiment Station, and at least a part of the research projects of the Economics and Home Economics Sections would come under the classification of social science. The Sociology Section is a regularly organized department. However, it has no jurisdiction over such social science research as may be conducted by the Economics and Home Economics Sections. Four people in these social science sections devote a considerable portion of their time to research.

For the fiscal year 1932-1933 the sociology research budget amounts to \$11,500, \$8,200 going toward salaries and \$3,300 toward miscellaneous expenses. Perhaps \$8,000 of the combined research budgets of the Economics and Home Economics Sections could be considered as being devoted to social science research, though any definite line is necessarily an arbitrary one.

Mississippi State College

The cause of social science research is represented in this institution through the Agricultural Experiment Station and the college departments individually.

North Carolina State College

The Agricultural Experiment Station sponsors research in rural sociology, rural home studies and agricultural economics. The personnel for this work is selected by the department heads, subject to the approval of the Director of Research and the President of the College. There are five project leaders under two departments.

The approximate amount available annually for research in the social sciences in this institution is \$13,500.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

Social science research is carried forward by means of the Purnell funds available to the Department of Agricultural Economics through the Experiment Station.

Purdue University

"Purdue University has no organized program of social science research. We are, as you probably know, a Land-Grant institution and through the years the work of the University has been concentrated within technical fields."

Rutgers University

Social science research in agricultural economics is conducted in the Agricultural Experiment Station and College of Agriculture.

The amount available in 1932-1933 to the Department of Agricultural Economics for this work was approximately \$14,000 derived from State and federal (Purnell) funds.

Utah Agricultural College

Aside from some departmental research, the only organized body which carries on social science research is the Agricultural Experiment Station. This Station is active in the social science fields through the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, and Home Economics. The work done is in charge of a specialist in each of the three fields. These serve as a committee, one member being the chairman. The committee of three now serving was appointed by the Director of the Experiment Station.

A definite allotment is made to each project carried forward. During the fiscal year 1932-1933 the amount spent, aside from salaries, was \$7,850.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Social science research in this institution is distributed among three departments; but adequate integration is secured through the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station for approximately 90 per cent of the research, the other 10 per cent being attached to the Engineering Division. This research is conducted in the Departments of (1) Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, (2) Home Economics, and (3) Industrial and Community Service, each presided over by a department head.

The departments were authorized by the Board of Visitors. Appointments to the staff are made by the Board on the recommendation of the President of the College, who bases his recommendations on those of the Director of the Experiment Station. Appointments of heads of departments are initiated by the Director, but appointments of other staff directors are initiated by the heads of departments. Twelve members of the staff are engaged in social science research.

Funds are definitely segregated to social science research in this institution. For the year 1932-1933, \$39,600 was carried in the budget for research in the social sciences.

State College of Washington

The funds annually set aside for research in social science amount to \$6,500 approximately. This money is from the Purnell Fund of the Agri-

cultural Experiment Station and is used in the fields of rural sociology and agricultural economics.

E. MISCELLANEOUS FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

American University

"The Graduate Research School and the School of the Political Sciences, Senior College, of the American University are limited to the field of the Social Sciences. The National Social Science Research Council is committed to a five-year program on social and economic research in Agriculture in the American University. The third year began with February 1, 1933."

There is a Graduate Board selected from the faculty of the Graduate School. The Dean of the Graduate School is the executive officer and there are ten members on the board.

"All funds allocated to the Graduate School and the School of the Political Sciences are used in this field. The approximate amount available in the graduate field in the social sciences is \$60,000 per year."

Brigham Young University

There is in this institution a general Research Division under the direct supervision of the President of the University. This Division coöperates with the various departments in providing funds for research and publication.

Brooklyn College

Social science research is conducted in this institution only in the Department of Economic Research. The personnel of this organization is chosen by the Department of Economics and constitutes all of the members of the Department, together with about twenty advanced students.

Clark University

Research in the social sciences is being actively promoted by the departments of history and international relations, economics and sociology, and by the Graduate School of Geography. Each group consists of the faculty in its respective department and in the Graduate School of Geography. There are eight members of the staff in geography, four in history and international relations, and four in economics and sociology. Each department and the Graduate School of Geography has provision made and time available in the schedules of the various members of the staff for research activity.

Fisk University

The cause of social science research in Fisk University is represented by the Division of Social Sciences, and particularly the Department of Sociology. There is a head of this work appointed by the President and the Board of Trustees. Research projects originate with members of the social science department, but must be approved by a committee of the Board of Trustees before money and time are given to them.

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For the academic year 1931-1932, \$12,000 was spent for social science research.

Lafayette College

The Department of Government and Law has, as one of its functions, research in the fields of government and law. In addition to research work expected of the members of this department, one of its staff with the rank of assistant professor is designated as research assistant in the fields of government and law. A portion of the salary of this research assistant is definitely understood to be compensation for research.

Mercer University

There is in this institution a special committee on social science study, which is attempting to function to some extent in the field of research. "The group is endeavoring to coöperate in formulating plans of study and in working out a suitable seminar in this particular field."

University of Missouri

"One or two attempts have been made on our campus during the past decade to establish a social science research council but lack of unanimity as to the purposes and effectiveness of such an organization among the social science departments coupled with financial problems have deterred us from taking definite action." There is at the University of Missouri an organization known as the Alpha Pi Zeta Society, which includes in its membership faculty, graduate students and high-ranking undergraduates in the social science departments. Through this body interest in social science research has been stimulated not only among members of the faculty but also among the graduate students. The Alpha Pi Zeta Society has no funds, however, for the support of research and does not attempt in any way to control or direct such research.

Beginning in 1930-1931, a fluid research fund was created by the University administration to be administered by the Dean of the Graduate Faculty for the purpose of assisting members of the faculty in the purchase of research equipment, the employment of research assistants, or for necessary field work. "The first year the above fund amounted to \$1,500; since that time economies forced its reduction to \$1,000 a year, and in 1932-1933, no allotment was made. No fixed proportion of this fund was allotted for research in the social sciences although some of it was so used."

University of Oklahoma

There was in this institution during the year 1931-1932 an informal seminar in which all of the social scientists participated. The major aim of this group was to formulate plans for greater coöperation for research in the social sciences. There was, during the same year, a research committee selected from the group at large for the formulation of a definite program. While this committee was not functioning during the academic year of 1932-1933 the seminar was still going forward. "Oklahoma Culture" was the general subject of the seminar for that year. The social sciences share in the item allotted for research in the general budget of the University.

University of Pittsburgh

"We have an organization known as the Social Science Seminar, composed of the faculty members in the departments of psychology, philosophy, political economy, political science and history. Monthly meetings are held, at which some member presents a paper representing findings of his special research which he has under way or has completed. Questions and discussion follow the paper. The purpose of the organization is to promote a more mutual understanding of progress and problems in the respective fields of social science, and also, indirectly to stimulate research by providing a sympathetic but also critical body to whom the individual researches may be presented."

Western Reserve University

There is in this institution no definitely organized official body functioning in the cause of social science research, but the Anthropos Club is an organization of the social science people who are interested in research.

Williams College

The cause of social science research in Williams College is represented by the Institute of Politics. The object of the Institute is "to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations." Another of its functions is "to aid in spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land an appreciation of the facts of our relationship to other nations and of the consequent responsibility that we must assume."

F. INSTITUTIONS ANSWERING WITH QUALIFIED "NO" THE QUESTION, "IS THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REPRESENTED IN YOUR INSTITUTION BY A DEFINITELY ORGANIZED BODY?"

Albion College

"We do not have functioning at Albion College anything at all similar to a research council. We have the college organized in divisions. There is a division of social sciences, consisting of two men in economics, three men in history and political science, and one in sociology. All of these men have their doctor's degrees and are constantly doing some type of research work, but not under any organized auspices of the college. We have a Citizenship Foundation here, but very little has been done under it."

Antioch College

"No—but this does not mean absence of such research."

Augustana College (South Dakota)

"No, I am contemplating the beginning of such a movement by myself through the aid of a history club I have among my students."

Beloit College

"Beloit is a liberal arts college and, while a number of its faculty members are encouraged to project research inquiries in their specific field, we believe that the limited endowment which is ours (just under \$3,000,000) is better spent in the development of teaching excellence than in research."

Berea College

"It is not. The closest approach to it is the work done by seniors in the various departments of the social sciences in their 'honor courses.' "

Bessie Tift College

"Only by faculty members who teach history and sociology."

Bethel College (Kansas)

"No—but it should be and I am hoping that before long that will be possible. At present we have a Social Science Club but it is not especially devoted to *research* as I see it."

Birmingham-Southern College

"No, but our Professor of Sociology has done some research which we have published in the *research* numbers of our College Bulletin."

Bradley Polytechnic Institute

Social science research is carried on in this institution in "honors" courses by a few selected seniors each year. These students are selected by the members of the Sociology and Political Science faculties. A part of the departmental budgets is available for this purpose.

Brown University

There is no definite organization for social science research at Brown University. However, some research is being carried on in the Department of Economics, the funds for which are supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation. There are no funds definitely segregated to social science research in the budget of the University.

California Institute of Technology

"No organized social science research is carried on at the California Institute of Technology save insofar as such work is done by individual members of the staff. An appropriation of \$2,000 per year is made in the Institute budget to promote this individual research."

California Christian College

The only social science research being done at this institution is that carried on by undergraduate students.

Case School of Applied Science

"Individuals in the Department of Social Studies work on their own initiative. No research funds are available."

Centenary College of Louisiana

"We have some fine fellows working in social science but have neither funds nor facilities for organized research."

College of Charleston

"No. There are classes in sociology and definite problems in social science research are from time to time undertaken."

University of Cincinnati

"The departments of history, economics, sociology and political science of the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School are organized in the group. One of the committees of this group is concerned with research projects undertaken by various members of the Faculty of these departments. A report is issued to the members of the group twice a year, showing studies in progress or contemplated. This practice has been followed for about four years."

Claremont Colleges

"We are carrying on a number of important research investigations in the various fields of social science and each year are making appropriations to these undertakings as we are able. The amounts vary in considerable measure from year to year. In some cases there is an informal organization either of our work or in association with our work, but the fact is that the research is under the direction of the heads of departments and we have preferred to present the situation in that way—which does actually represent the facts.

"Again, we are associated with the Bureau of Juvenile Research of the State of California, and we are carrying on various forms of clinical work in connection with that Bureau. Numerous studies have been published and others are in process. . . . While the appropriations are modest, they have run into the thousands of dollars."

Coe College

There is no organized body for social science research at this institution. However, small projects are worked out by students under the direction of the Department of Social Science.

Colby College

This college has no organized body for research nor any funds for it. However, the Department of Economics has been doing some research recently.

Connecticut College for Women

There is no definite organization for research at this institution. The Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences has been doing some research under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and, following the termination of the grant, has been aided in this work by some of her students.

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There is a fund for faculty research amounting to approximately \$300 annually.

Cornell University

"The several departments in social sciences are individually responsible for the organization and conduct of research in their respective fields. Much voluntary and effective collaboration exists among some of the workers in different departments, but there is no distinct organization here such as your inquiry appears to contemplate."

Cumberland University

"No. I regret keenly this negative answer because I realize the great need of social science research. I am recommending to the trustees that we employ a Professor of Social Sciences next year."

Dakota Wesleyan University

Social science research is represented at Dakota Wesleyan by the Pi Gamma Mu Society, a local branch of the national organization, elected by the membership of the club. No funds for research are available.

Denison University

"No, but we are taking steps now to organize a Social Science Research Faculty Committee with the hope that we may find financial resources."

Doane College

There is no organized body for research here. Heads of each department in the field of social sciences promote research through the members of their classes.

Elmira College

"No. Some such work is done in connection with a course in Social Investigation. We are coöperating in a study of children who leave school for the National Child Welfare Committee, for example, and we usually have local projects of our own. This class, however, does all that is done along this line."

Elon College

"Nothing more than what Pi Gamma Mu is endeavoring to do."

Evansville College

"Only by an honorary fraternity, Pi Gamma Mu. This chapter is active and effective."

University of Florida

"The University of Florida organized a social science research council in 1927. This council was the outcome of a meeting of the various faculty members in the social sciences and was never officially approved by the administration. In 1931, the administration appointed a committee, with Walter J. Matherly, chairman, to make a thorough study of past achievement, pres-

ent and future program, problems and obstacles connected with social science research. This committee made a report in 1932 and recommended to set up a permanent committee or research council to deal with all matters of social science research. The members of this committee or council have not yet been appointed by the President. The committee was 'to stimulate and co-ordinate all social science research, to formulate social science research policies, and to devise ways and means of securing funds for adequately financing social science research projects.' The committee was to be composed of two representatives from each of four colleges in which departments of social science are found." Although there has been no definite organization for research at the University of Florida, a considerable amount of social science research is reported to have been done in this institution.

Florida State College

"We have no definitely organized body for social science research. We have a Department of Social Science with three highly trained persons on the staff. They do such research as they can, but their main function is to teach. The chief function of one of the teachers is to train social welfare workers and to study social welfare problems."

Furman University

"We have no organization for social science research in Furman, but three or four of our professors are doing some worth-while work."

University of Georgia

"Not yet, but steps toward the organization of the Social Science group under a single chairman are being taken, and research organization will undoubtedly be one branch of activity."

Goucher College

Although there is no institute or other formal organization for social science research at Goucher College, the social science departments are actively interested in research in the social sciences. This spirit of research also extends to the upper levels of the student body, since a number of the professors use students in carrying on their research work.

There is a small fund at Goucher for the encouragement of research. The social scientists are eligible to apply to this fund, which is administered by a committee of the faculty, but there is no specific allocation of any part of the fund to the social sciences as such.

Guilford College

There is no organized social science research at this institution. However, a number of the faculty members have conducted investigations in the field of the social sciences recently.

Gustavus Adolphus College

"Only through our social science classes. Considerable local research is done by them."

Hartwick College

"Not at present. We are considering such an organization especially along the line of rural work."

Hillsdale College

"Social science research carried on at Hillsdale College is primarily done through the sociology and economics departments separately. There is no organized body of faculty who are responsible for research activities in this field."

Hiram College

"No. Such work as we have is done independently by individuals."

Hobart College

Considerable research has been done by one of the professors in the social sciences and his students, but there is no separate organization.

Houghton College

"The only social science research done in Houghton College is carried on by a class in Sociology called 'Rural Church.' This course is given in our School of Theology and its main object is the study of social problems in relation to the rural church."

Hunter College

There is at this institution an organization of honor society alumni, which is rather more a group for coöperative advanced study than for research properly speaking. This is a voluntary body and consists of from fifteen to twenty members.

Illinois Wesleyan University

Individual teachers carry on some social science research, but there is no organized body for this purpose.

International Y. M. C. A. College

The Department of Sociology at this institution develops practical research projects through retainers with Y. M. C. A. and church agencies and locally in Springfield. A group of the professors are now considering the organization of a group for general research in social science. It is planned that this will be a voluntary body. No funds are available from the college budget. Studies done so far have been supported by funds from outside agencies.

James Millikin University

"No. However, we have a number of individuals who are interested and are carrying on individual studies."

Juniata College

"It is not. We are a small college. Our social science department of instruction is strong, but we cannot finance much research."

Kalamazoo College

"We have no group definitely organized in the College for Social Science Research, with a budget, committees, or facilities for definitely organized social science research. Our faculty, however, is organized into three groups, and the social science group is an active body, holding regular meetings for papers and discussions and sometimes meeting with other similar groups in the city."

University of Kansas

There is no organization especially for social science research. However, there is a Research Committee in the Graduate School, which administers some funds for research. Also some research has been conducted by the School of Business and the School of Education.

Keuka College

There is an active chapter of Pi Gamma Mu at this college and several members of the faculty are interested in social science research.

Lake Forest College

"We carry on undergraduate work entirely, so that we do not have a definite program of research. However, we are very much interested in the Social Sciences and in time it may be possible for us to carry on some small projects in this field."

Lincoln Memorial University

There is at this University an International Relations Club, composed of students and a few faculty members.

Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)

There is no organization for social science research here but the Professor of Sociology and his assistant are diligent in keeping abreast of the progress of the work in their field by personal researches, postgraduate study, attending conventions, etc.

Livingstone College

"No—but we have undertaken a few studies, one at the behest of the North Carolina Inter-Racial Committee."

Loretto Heights College

"No. We have a department of social science in our college. Each professor does research work in his own classes in a limited way, due to lack of time for organized work of this kind."

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Marygrove College

There is at this institution an informal organization of professors representing the field of social science. This body consists of twelve members appointed by the President. It has no definite funds for research work.

Middlebury College

Although there is no organization for social science research, a considerable amount of this is done each year by classes in the College. During the year 1932-1933, this work was along the lines of health promotion in colleges. There are no separate funds for this work, but from \$600 to \$1,300 is spent yearly on such research.

Mills College

There is no formal organization for social science research at Mills College. Instructors in the Department of Economics and Sociology, together with a small group of graduate students, carry on surveys within the region of San Francisco Bay.

University of Mississippi

"Work of this sort is done to a very considerable extent but largely through the initiative of the faculty men in the departments of sociology, psychology and history. Also, these coöperate with a State organization."

Missouri Valley College

There is no social science organization at this institution except Pi Gamma Mu Honorary Society.

Morningside College

This College has a group system, one being the Social Science Group. About \$500 is available annually for research in the social sciences.

Mount Union College

"Spasmodically we have had an 'International Relations Club' and last year a chapter of 'League for Industrial Democracy.' "

University of New Mexico

A member of the faculty of this University is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council, whose membership is elected by the social science faculties of the universities and colleges of the Rocky Mountain Area.

North Central College

Social science interest is represented here by Pi Gamma Mu.

University of North Dakota

There is no special research organization here for the social sciences. There is a scholarship organization, however, in the shape of a local chapter of the national Alpha Pi Zeta scholarship fraternity. This group holds

monthly meetings during the course of the year at which some member of the social science faculty reads a paper which embodies the results of research efforts in some given direction. All the social sciences, including history and psychology have a membership and standing in this organization.

Oklahoma Baptist University

There is a Pi Gamma Mu chapter here and the classes in sociology do a limited amount of research in relief work and juvenile delinquency.

Oklahoma City University

A Department of Sociology has been built up at this University during the past two years, but as yet it has not had the time to devote to research. However, it is hoped that the professors in the various social sciences may soon organize a body for carrying out research in their fields.

Municipal University of Omaha

"Not at present, but tentative plans are under way for the organization of a social science research institute."

College of the Ozarks

"While we have no organized body whose task it is to conduct Social Science Research, our Department of Economics and Sociology has acted as a research department for the past two years. Funds have been raised by the head of the Department for special research in which the Department has been interested, dealing particularly with statements of living studies of rural peoples and general labor and governmental reorganization problems within the State. The Department has utilized other people in other institutions in an advisory capacity on these studies. During the past two years there has been \$1,000 devoted to this purpose. It has not come through the regular budget of the College."

Park College

"Not definitely. The Chairman of the Department has a number of Honors students who are doing elementary research in this field."

Pennsylvania State College

"Considerable research is being carried on here in economics, political science, history, sociology, commercial law and economic geography, but it is distributed through several departments of the College and has not been represented by one organized body."

Pomona College

There is no organized social science research body at Pomona. However, the Professor of Sociology, together with a number of graduate students, has actively engaged in sociological research.

Rhode Island College of Education

"No, but we are constantly engaged in research in our own field, and especially in our Demonstration School."

University of Richmond

"Committees are now being organized in several departments, including the social sciences, to further research work beginning with the session of 1933-34."

Roanoke College

"This work is covered in an unorganized way by the several departments. No funds available for anything else at present."

Rollins College

"No organized body. Individual faculty members institute own research."

Russell Sage College

"There is at present no real research work going on in our Division of Social Science. Four years ago the subjects history, economics, sociology, government, etc., were treated as entirely separate and mutually exclusive fields of knowledge. I have spent the intervening time in an effort to bring these individual departments together in order that they may appreciate the many existing inter-relationships in this broad field and recognize common objectives or outcomes. This I felt to be the first step in a program of integration. We shall soon take the second step—that of research, but at present no work in this field has been attempted."

College of St. Catherine

Social science research is represented at this institution by the Social Science Department, in which research is carried on in pursuit of degrees and in coöperation with the Minnesota Historical Society and the Catholic Historical Society.

College of St. Elizabeth

"I regret that we have not yet been able to organize one, but hope to some time."

St. Louis University

"We have no definitely organized body for this purpose. Social research work is done steadily, but not by a specially organized group."

St. Olaf College

"No. There are many projects that could be classed under social science research, but there is no organized body sponsoring them."

College of St. Thomas (Minnesota)

"Not at present. Matter has been discussed."

Salem College (West Virginia)

"I am interested in the development of the social sciences, though I have not been able to develop it in any special way in our institution. As I view the present world situation, it seems to me that the social and the moral problems are at the basis of our further progress. I have thought for some months that our institution should do something far more definite than we are doing. We have, of course, the usual courses in history, sociology, economics, et cetera. Much more is certainly needed than we are doing."

Scripps College

"Our social science department has not yet undertaken any extensive special researches in their fields. Scripps College is associated with Pomona College in the Claremont Colleges plan and participates in some of the activities conducted by the other two institutions. Graduate students are making a thorough study of our local community and other projects have been and are under way in which we are formally or informally coöperating. Grants for such researches are occasionally made by the trustees of Claremont Colleges. When the members of our department have their undergraduate work fully established they will doubtless apply for and receive some such aid for special studies."

Simmons University

"Certain research projects are carried on under department heads but we have no organized body representing this work."

Sioux Falls College

"We do not have any organized attempt to conduct research in the field of social science. Sioux Falls College is a small institution, and up to the present time has confined itself to four years of college work and practically all of our effort is in the field of teaching with little or no research."

Skidmore College

"Unfortunately the reply is negative, since our college funds are quite limited. I should say, however, that there is a very active interest in the social sciences and a strong teaching staff, several of whom have interested themselves actively in social problems."

University of South Carolina

"I regret that there is no definitely organized unit in the University of South Carolina for social science research. In our Department of Social Science, graduate students engage in making investigations in connection with theses for the M.A. degree. We recognize the urgent need for social science research in South Carolina, and we hope that some time in the future we can make provision for it."

University of Southern California

"No. The social science work is carried on within the several social science departments in which a very considerable amount of research work

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is done. Most of this research is in connection with masters' and doctors' theses and in certain instances in special social science research course work."

Southern Methodist University

"No, but we are definitely looking and working in that direction."

Temple University

"No. Although such an attempt was made about a year ago, lack of funds for research purposes prevented its fruition."

Texas Technological College

The only organized body for this purpose at this institution is the Graduate Committee, consisting of five members (three from social science departments), appointed by the President. The social science departments supervise research on the part of graduate students and some research is carried on by faculty members, acting independently.

Trinity College (Connecticut)

"We have no organized body to represent social science research here. This does not mean, of course, that our men are not doing research. In some cases a portion of a departmental appropriation may be designated for research purposes, but we have no budget item definitely allocated as such."

Tusculum College

"No. We have plans in prospect for next year but they have not yet been finally acted on."

Union College (New York)

No research is being done by the college itself, although one of the professors connected therewith has been making a study of taxation in connection with the State Commission of New York.

Vanderbilt University

"All research work in our College of Arts and Science is done by our staff of regular professors who also do teaching, both graduate and undergraduate. No distinct separation of research from other activities is made either in the personnel or in the budget."

Washington and Lee University

"No. Close coöperation between the several departments; a reasonable amount of individual research."

Webster College

Social science research is represented at Webster College by the Department of History.

Wellesley College

"No. I greatly regret to say that we have not yet been able to set aside

from our income any money for social science research. I hope that sometime we may be able to make some provision, but at present we are unable to do so."

Wesleyan College

"None except the class in sociology—not organized definitely for that. A few students make social community surveys, the subjects for which are assigned by departmental heads."

Westminster College (Pennsylvania)

"No. I am increasingly conscious, however, of a definite need in this field and propose to have such a group at work next year."

Whittier College

"I am sorry to have to say that Whittier College has no organized body for social science research."

Wofford College

"We do not have at Wofford any sort of social science research organization, neither do we have any funds available for such work. I wish we did."

University of Wyoming

"In coöperation with colleges in the Rocky Mountain States we are represented through members of our faculty in the Intermountain Economic Conference and the Rocky Mountain University Research Council. There is no social science research organization apart from these two just mentioned."

CHAPTER III

CASE STUDIES

IN order that a questionnaire, during these days of their multiplicity, may not find its way to the waste basket, it is necessary to make it brief and to the point. Because of this fact, a survey based solely upon the results from questionnaires can scarcely present an adequate picture of such a matter as social science research organization. It can indicate fairly well the general nature and extent of the development, but it affords a rather unsatisfactory picture of how these enterprises actually carry on their work.

So that the comprehensive picture presented in the preceding chapter might be reinforced and supplemented, a more detailed and intimate case study was made of the organizational situation as it existed in the spring and summer of 1933. The institutions visited in this connection were the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Duke University, Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, the University of North Carolina, Oberlin College, the University of Oregon, the University of Denver (until recently the headquarters of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council), Stanford University, the University of Texas, the University of Virginia, the University of Washington, the University of Wisconsin, and Yale University. It is believed that these institutions make up a representative sample, institutionally and regionally, and that a careful reading of the following case studies will afford a good view of a variety of forms of social science research organizations in American universities and colleges, showing how these enterprises originated, the manner in which they are constituted, what they have published, what they are doing, and the methods followed in doing it.

A. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Institute of Social Sciences

The Institute of Social Sciences at the University of California developed through the activities of a small number of social science pro-

fessors, interested primarily in a large study of "The Culture Hearths and Culture Frontiers of the Pacific Southwest," a coöperative research project cutting across the several social science disciplines but involving more directly the departments of history, geography, anthropology, and social institutions. As a result of the ideas and interest of this group, in 1929, the Board of Regents, upon the recommendation of the President of the University, established the Institute, which is dedicated not only to looking after the above-mentioned and similar projects but to the encouragement and improvement of research and teaching in the social sciences.

The organization is governed by a Council of which the President of the University is Chairman. This Council is not limited in the number of its members and at present consists of twenty individuals representing the departments of history, economics, political science, anthropology, geography, social institutions, and psychology. In addition, the public health work of the School of Medicine, the Bureau of Public Administration, and the Institute of Child Welfare have representatives on the Council; and there are a few of the administrative officials, such as the Vice-President, the Dean of the College of Letters and Science, the Chairman of the Board of Research of the Academic Senate, and the Dean of the Graduate Division. The President of the University reserves the right freely to modify at any time he may see fit the size and composition of the Council, and its members are appointed by him.

While the Council is the governing body of the Institute it has an Executive Committee of five members designated by the President. Dean Charles B. Lipman of the Graduate Division is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The other four members are from the departments of economics, anthropology, history, and political science. In the absence of the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of its Executive Committee presides over its sessions.

The membership of the Institute consists not only of the Council but also of all of the faculty, from instructors through full professors, who are doing research of a social science nature in any department of the University. This membership at the present time numbers some seventy individuals. A meeting of the entire membership of the Institute is held approximately once a month throughout the academic year, and the programs for each of these gatherings are planned by a special committee for the purpose. Sometimes the meeting takes the form of a dinner at the Faculty Club; again, it is held in the evening after the dinner hour but always with some kind of refreshments. The programs of these meetings may be related to the problem of better teaching in

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the social sciences or to the encouragement and improvement of research in this field. Often, interesting and significant research projects in progress are presented by the members or visitors from off the campus.

The Council of the Institute meets whenever there is business to transact, which is rarely less than three or four times a semester. Among the clearly defined duties of this body are:

1. Recommendations to the President of the University upon applications from among the faculty of the department of history for research aid from the Ehrman Fund.¹

2. Advice to the Board of Research of the University Academic Senate on all applications for research funds in the social sciences.

3. Functioning as an advisory body to the President of the University upon matters of research and teaching in the social sciences.

In addition to the Ehrman Fund, the University budget generally has provided in the aggregate some \$15,000 to \$18,000 annually for the support of social science research among the faculty of the institution. "In recognition of the principle that the promotion of knowledge is one of the essential functions of a university, and that teaching is most effective if accompanied by research, the Regents of the University annually set aside a specified sum for the support of research by members of the faculty. This sum has been increased from \$2,000 in 1917-18 to \$101,825 in 1932-33. Grants in support of research are made by the President with the advice of the Board of Research, a committee of the Academic Senate, to individual members of the University, or to departments, on the basis of the merits of their projects and estimates of the cost. These grants are supplementary to provisions for research in regular departmental budgets, particularly such as those of the Lick Observatory, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, the Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Institute of Child Welfare, the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, and the Bureau of Public Administration."² The Institute of Social Sciences receives for its program no financial support other than that from the regular budget of the University.

The Institute encourages and seeks support for both coöperative and individual research projects. In view of the fact that, from the nature of its objectives, the organization includes in its program practically

¹ This is a fund of \$250,000 in the form of an endowment for a professorship in European history. A part of the income from the bequest, however, may be used during an indefinitely determined period, certainly not less than five or six years, for aiding historical research on the part of University of California professors.

² *Announcement of the Graduate Division for the Academic Year, 1932-1933*, University of California Bulletin, Third Series, Vol. XXV, No. 14, June, 1932, p. 27.

every piece of research under way among the professors in the social sciences at the University of California, a list of its projects would be entirely too lengthy for reproduction here.

It is felt that the great achievement of the Institute during the four years of its existence has been a spiritual one. Through its activities the social scientists of the University have come to know each other better, artificial disciplinary barriers have been broken down, coöperative research projects have been stimulated, and a larger financial support from the budget of the University for the cause of social science research has resulted. Moreover, the importance of the social sciences in the curriculum of the University has become more generally recognized. The fact has been stressed that more students at the University of California are interested in the social sciences than in studies from any other broad province of knowledge taught within its walls; yet there is less of sequence, of articulateness, of careful planning in the content of social science courses than there is in either the natural sciences or the humanities. Our leaders in business, commerce, law, politics, the press, religion, social work, etc.,—the great bulk of our influential citizenship—receive their principal higher educational equipment in this field. It seems likely that what the University of California has keenly recognized along these lines and is attempting to remedy will also spread more largely to the consciousness of other universities and colleges throughout the land.

*Bureau of Public Administration*³

For a number of years prior to the organization of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of California, the departments of political science and economics had been maintaining jointly a consolidated pamphlet collection,⁴ known informally as the Bureau of Public Administration and the Library of Economic Research and generally recognized throughout the country as the most comprehensive collection of its kind. When a coöperative arrangement was made, in 1929, between the Rockefeller Foundation and the University for financing a research and training program in public administration, the then

³ The account of this organization is largely adapted from the First and Second Annual Reports (1930-1931 and 1931-1932) of the Bureau of Public Administration to the President of the University of California, although it includes some additional material.

⁴ This special collection as of March 16, 1933, requires the full-time services of four librarians (exclusive of special research in Bibliography), and the card index contains approximately 125,000 items.

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existing staff, quarters, and facilities were utilized for this purpose, and the present Bureau of Public Administration was officially established by formal action of the Board of Regents, effective on July 1, 1930. The former financial support and supervision of the political science department were transferred directly to the new organization, but the department of economics still continues its financial support and coöperation in the development and maintenance of the Library.

The general objectives of the Bureau are to develop and expand the facilities at the University of California so that there may be applied to the important problems of government administration the organized intellectual resources of the University, coördinated into carefully considered programs of library development, investigation, research, publication, and instruction—this in order to understand and make known to students, officials, and the public generally the underlying principles and practices of government administration which seem to accomplish the most efficient and desirable results and in order best to prepare future government officials for effective public service.

The activities by which it is proposed to accomplish the objectives set forth may be stated in general terms as follows:

1. To collect, classify, and make available the existing materials and information which are required for an understanding of the varied work of government; to publish bibliographies, guides, and manuals, so that faculty, students, and officials may compare, correlate, and interpret existing knowledge pertaining to public administration.
2. To develop systematically through the various existing departments of the University a continuous and coördinated program of comparative field investigations concerning the administrative structure for the performance of government work, the actual practices and methods used, and the inter-relations between different governmental units.
3. To bring about coördination of research among departments interested in special government fields.
4. To establish and conduct carefully planned coöperative programs of research in those fields of public administration not now fully developed by the University, such as: the administration of criminal justice, the administration of civil justice, various phases of city and regional planning, and police administration.
5. To encourage, develop, and maintain research concerning the fundamental principles of public administration and its relationship to the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government.
6. To coöperate with civic organizations, bureaus of governmental research, leagues of municipalities, public officials, and individuals in

securing or giving information, making investigations, or conducting research.

7. To publish the results of investigation and research in public administration.

8. To prepare teaching material based upon investigations and research.

9. To establish a coördinated graduate curriculum of upper division and graduate instruction, so that mature specialists in fields which are found in both governmental and private work may obtain a knowledge of the peculiarities of the specialty as applied to government and of its relationship to other governmental functions as well as to the supervisory and controlling agencies of general administrative structure.

10. To introduce new courses in fields of public administration not now fully covered by existing instruction.

11. To offer upper division and graduate instruction in those aspects of public administration which are applicable to all government organization units, regardless of the particular function each may perform.

12. To carry on a continuous study of the opportunities and requirements of the public service so that educational problems involved in training for government administration may be intelligently solved and so that properly prepared students may find suitable positions.

The professional research staff of the Bureau of Public Administration consists of the Director, Dr. Samuel C. May, Professor of Political Science at the University of California; five Research Associates; and ten Research Assistants—all specialists in fields of public administration and all available for conferences with the direction of graduate students. Of such students in March, 1933, there were approximately forty-five, of whom more than fifteen were doing special work for higher degrees in public administration.

The budget under which the Bureau operates is in the aggregate amount of \$262,000 over a six-year period, beginning July 1, 1930, the University contributing \$80,000, and the Rockefeller Foundation \$182,000 as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rockefeller Foundation</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Total</i>
1930-1931	\$ 32,500	_____	\$ 32,500
1931-1932	39,500	_____	39,500
1932-1933	35,000	\$11,000	46,000
1933-1934	30,000	17,000	47,000
1934-1935	25,000	23,000	48,000
1935-1936	20,000	29,000	49,000
Totals	\$182,000	\$80,000	\$262,000

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In connection with the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the University expressed "its intention to continue and maintain a program in public administration, following the close of the six-year period, at least equivalent to that described for the six-year period."

In March, 1933, the research program of the Bureau, the major portion of which is in coöperation with public officials, included detailed studies under the following projects:

Projects I and II. Critical guides to the literature of public administration and special bibliographies in particular fields—Mrs. Dorothy C. Culver.

Project III. A series of very detailed studies by functions of the relationships of federal, State and local governments in California.

1. Agriculture—Dr. Carleton R. Ball.
2. Criminal Justice—Professor August Vollmer.
3. National Defense—Professor A. F. Macdonald.
4. Natural Resources—Dr. Ball.
5. Public Health—Miss Valeska Bary.
6. Transportation—Professor Macdonald.
7. Education—_____.
8. Commerce and Industry—Professor S. C. May.
9. Labor—_____.
10. Social Welfare—Miss Bary.
11. Summary and Conclusions—Professor May.

Project IV. Interrelationships of communities comprising the San Francisco region:

1. Recreation—Professor May, Ansel Hall, Frederick Law Olmstead.
2. Police—Professor Vollmer and Mr. Richard Graves.
3. Public Welfare and Unemployment Relief—Miss Bary.
4. San Francisco Harbor—Dr. Peyton D. Hurt.
5. Education—_____.
6. Fire Protection—_____.
7. Transportation—_____.
8. Public Health—Miss Bary.
9. Taxation—Professor May.
10. General Governmental Relationships—Professor May.

Project V. Administration of criminal justice.

1. A coöordinated administrative effort to influence the incidence of delinquency in Berkeley, California—Dr. Herman F. Adler and assistants.

2. Police Science Series—Professor Vollmer and assistants.
 - (a) Criminal Investigation—Captain C. D. Lee.
 - (b) Police Communication Systems—V. A. Leonard and Milton Chernin.
 - (c) Psychiatry for Policemen—Dr. H. N. Rowell.
 - (d) Police Statistics—Anthony Bledsoe.
 - (e) Crime Prevention and the Policemen—Mrs. E. Lossing.
 - (f) Police Record Systems—O. E. Griffin.
 - (g) Police Duty Manual—Members of Berkeley Police Department.
 - (h) Criminal Law—Professor A. M. Kidd.
 - (i) State Police Organization—A. E. Parker.
 - (j) Traffic-Hazard Measurement—C. C. Fisk.
 - (k) Traffic Engineering—Clarence P. Taylor.
 - (l) Traffic Education—John V. Brereton.
 - (m) Police Personnel—Chief J. A. Greening.
 - (n) Police Organization and Administration—Professor Vollmer.
3. Criminal Statistics—Graves and Gardner.
4. Judicial Statistics—Professor H. N. Fuller, Graves, and assistants.
5. Prosecution—District Attorney Earl Warren, Mr. R. H. Beattie.
6. Parole—Mr. Graves and assistants.
7. Bail—Mr. Beattie.
8. Juvenile Courts—Mr. Beattie.

Project VI. Personnel administration.

1. Library Personnel—Mrs. Culver.
2. Social Work Personnel—_____.

NOTE.—A large group of technical, detailed investigations in the field of personnel administration, which resulted in the entire reorganization of the California State personnel system was made by Mr. Fred Telford, assisted by a number of graduate students who worked part time for the State in making these investigations.

Project VII. Legislative drafting.

General studies—Mr. T. S. Dabagh and assistants.

Project VIII. County government and finance.

Professor May, J. C. Aikin, Graves, Dabagh, and other staff members.

A bibliography of the more important publications of the Bureau of Public Administration to date is given below. In this connection, it should be noted that the main projects of the Bureau were initiated in 1929 and will come to publication in the latter part of the year 1933 and in 1934.

Proposed Park Reservations for East Bay Cities, California, 1930, prepared for the Bureau of Public Administration by Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, and Ansel F. Hall, National Park Service, in consultation with the East Bay Regional Park Association, 40 pp., illus. by photographs and maps (December, 1930).

A Study of the Salaries, Education and Experience Records of Library Employes in the State of California as of May 1, 1930, made by the Bureau of Public Administration for the California Library Association, 37 pp., 49 tables, photostated (1931).

Selective Bibliography on the Operation of the Eighteenth Amendment, by Dorothy C. Nicholson and Richard P. Graves, mimeograph, 47 pp. (June, 1931).

Report of the Crime Problem Advisory Committee of California, with the Coöperation of the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, 154 pp. (Sacramento, California State Printing Office, 1933).

The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics

Early in the last decade, the College of Agriculture of the University of California first gave attention to the study of the economic problems besetting California farmers. In 1925, additional resources through the Purnell Fund of the federal government made possible the expansion of the research program in the field of agricultural economics. About the same time, the agricultural extension service of the College of Agriculture entered upon a series of investigations dealing with the economics of production of important California crops and with factors influencing their prices.

By 1928, research, resident teaching, and extension work in agricultural economics, based entirely on State and federal funds, were well under way in the College of Agriculture. Demands by California farmers for assistance in connection with their economic problems became so numerous and pressing that available funds and personnel were inadequate to the situation. In that year, A. P. Giannini provided aid through a generous endowment of approximately one and a half millions of dollars (a half-million of this was applied to a building known as Giannini Hall), which further strengthened and developed the work in

the field of agricultural economics. The resulting Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics constitutes an integral part of the College of Agriculture, coördinating resident teaching, research, and extension activities which relate to all phases of agricultural economics.

Director H. R. Tolley of the Giannini Foundation states that, broadly speaking, the purpose of the organization is "to study the forces which influence the supply, demand, and prices of California's principal farm products and the economics of their production and marketing. Other important lines of work that engage the Giannini Foundation include farm management, land utilization, agricultural credit, taxation in rural districts, and the place and function of such organizations as the California Farm Bureau Federation, the California Grange, and the California Farmers' Union in the rural life of the State. Studying the economic problems of 180 farm products and the organization of the enterprises engaged in the production and marketing of these commodities presupposes a task of large proportions and grave responsibilities."⁶

In its operations, the Giannini Foundation, though a separately established fund, functions essentially as a department of agricultural economics in the College of Agriculture. The income from this endowment is administered in close and intimate relations with State and federal appropriations.⁶ "Many members of the Foundation staff are also members of the teaching staff of the Division of Agricultural Economics, thus making possible a comprehensive offering of course work for graduate students. . . . The Giannini Foundation has made available funds for several research assistantships. These carry stipends varying from \$720 to \$1,080 for eleven months, the stipend in each case depending upon ability, previous training, experience, and the time devoted to research. These grants and the work carried on under them are planned with a view not only to furthering the University's program of research in Agricultural Economics, but also to rounding out the student's formal training by developing his judgment and experience which come through doing research under the guidance of experienced workers."⁷

⁶ H. R. Tolley, *How California Agriculture Profits by Economic Research: Accomplishments of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics* (University of California Press, 1932), p. 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁷ *Agricultural Economics*, Announcement of the Graduate Division, Supplement to University of California Bulletin, Third Series, Vol. XXIV, No. 12 (1931), pp. 3 and 9.

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics is organized as a research laboratory of the Department of Economics of the University of California. Projects are supervised by a committee of members of the Department of Economics of which Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto is permanent chairman. This committee consists of the following in addition to the chairman: Felix Flugel, Charles A. Gulick, Jr., Emily H. Huntington, Albert H. Mowbray, and Carl C. Plehn. Funds have been supplied by annual donations from Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Heller of San Francisco, beginning with a gift of \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1923-1924. Mrs. Heller has continued, up to the present, to support the research work of the committee by annual gifts of varying amounts. In addition, the Committee, beginning with the fiscal year 1931-1932, has received aid in annual grants from the Board of Research of the Academic Senate of the University.

The Heller Committee was organized to undertake research in the field of social economics. The first study completed was a survey of old age dependency in San Francisco. The Committee has, however, concentrated its efforts chiefly on studies of the costs and standards of living. This work has logically divided itself into two sections. One of these consists of a series of income and expenditure studies, dealing with different social and economic groups of the San Francisco Bay region. The other concerns the changes in the cost of living and the measurement of the cost of adequate standards for varying income levels.

A permanent staff is maintained, consisting of a full-time research assistant, Mary Gorringe Luck, and a part-time secretary. Field workers and extra clerical help are employed from time to time as the research program demands. The annual budget has usually been about \$4,000.

The following is a list of the studies which have thus far originated from the work of the Committee:

The Dependent Aged in San Francisco, prepared under the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California in collaboration with the Coördination Committee of the San Francisco Community Chest, University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. V, No 1 (1928).

Cost of Living Studies I: Quantity and Cost Estimate of the Standard of Living of the Professional Class (1927), University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. V, No. 2 (1928).

Cost of Living Studies, II: How Workers Spend a Living Wage, a study of the incomes and expenditures of sixty-two typographers' families

in San Francisco (1921), by Jessica B. Peixotto, University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. V, No. 3 (1929).

Cost of Living Studies, III: *The Food of Twelve Families of the Professional Class* (1927), by Mary G. Luck and Sybil Woodruff, University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. V, No. 4 (1931).

Cost of Living Studies, IV: *Spending Ways of a Semi-skilled Group*, a study of the incomes and expenditures of ninety-eight street-car men's families in the San Francisco East Bay region (1924-1925), University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. V, No. 5 (1931).

Cost of Living Studies, V: *How Mexicans Earn and Live*, a study of the incomes and expenditures of 100 Mexican families in San Diego, California, by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California and Constantine Panunzio.

Quantity and Cost Budgets, for the family of an executive, the family of a clerk, the family of a wage-earner, and for dependent families or children; mimeographed; prices for San Francisco, November, 1932.

Clothing Budgets, for the family of an executive, the family of a clerk, the family of a wage-earner, and for dependent families or children, mimeographed; prices for San Francisco, November, 1932.

"Adequate Food at Low Cost," by Ruth Okey, Department of Household Science, and Emily H. Huntington, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, reprint from *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*, May, 1932.

Adequacy of Salaries Paid to Oakland School Teachers, State of California Department of Education Bulletin No. 11, June 1, 1932; compiled under the direction of the Department of Research, Oakland Public Schools, and Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California.

"The Cost of Living of the Private Duty Nurse," by Mary Gorringe Luck, *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*, Vol. XXVI, No. 9 (Sept. 1930), p. 573 ff.

The Foods Chosen by Dependent Families, by Ruth Okey, Department of Household Science, and Beatrice Smythe; mimeographed.

Institute of Child Welfare

The Institute of Child Welfare originated through the activities of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Federated Women's Clubs of California, both of which had agitated for several years the establishment of some permanent research agency on the Pacific Coast to deal with the problems of child behavior. Mrs. Joseph Rand Rogers of Palo Alto, California, was the moving spirit of the effort. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial became interested in the matter and, in 1927, made available to the University a grant of \$50,000 a year for a period of six years to carry out the aims of the project. The California Congress of Parents and Teachers contributes

about \$2,500 annually to the Institute, a significant evidence of the interest of this group in the undertaking.

The activities of the Institute "have been directed primarily toward the study of child development, with especial reference to the preschool child. More recently, an investigation has been undertaken of development in later childhood and adolescence. The general purpose of these studies has been to assemble reliable information concerning changes in body form, organic function, motor function, mental performance, and emotional reaction, together with information about home and family background, régime, disease, and other environmental factors which presumably influence the course of development. The primary method of data collection has been through cumulative studies of the same children by observation and tests at regular intervals; a number of subsidiary problems, however, have been investigated by cross-section methods, confined to children within a given age range. For the most part the accepted techniques of anthropometry, psychology, physical diagnosis, and social investigation have been adapted to the age of the subjects and to the conditions of the investigation. In some cases it has seemed advisable to experiment with new techniques where satisfactory methods had not been devised by other investigators. The complexity of human development, the length of the life span, and the difficulty of adequate experimental control make hazardous any evaluation of accomplishment in this field. It is hoped, however, that the studies will contribute to our knowledge of human biology and render some practical service to parents, teachers, and others who assume, or are charged with, the responsibility of guiding the development of children."⁸

There is a Director of the Institute, Dr. Herbert R. Stolz; and a Director of Research, Dr. Harold E. Jones, professor of psychology in the University of California. Also, the organization has an Advisory Council of some fifteen representatives from departments of the University—such as economics, education, household science, hygiene, medicine, physical education, physiology, psychology, and zoölogy—whose professors and graduate students have interests in the field of child development. The President of the University is Chairman of the Advisory Council.

A research staff is maintained, consisting of three types of individuals: six research associates of doctoral rank; four research assistants who are graduate students, working for the doctor's degree in related departments; and graduate and undergraduate students who assist, either

⁸ *Institute of Child Welfare*, University of California, Bulletin No. 5 (1932), p. 3.

on a paid or a voluntary basis, in the research of the organization. There is an office staff equivalent to seven full-time clerical and statistical helpers.

The major projects in the research program of the Institute are: the intensive-growth study of sixty children from birth on; the Berkeley survey, including about 500 cases, constituting a representative sample of families in which children were born between July 1, 1927, and January 1, 1929; the Guidance Clinic in which the Berkeley group is divided into a guidance and a control group; studies of twins; and the study of adolescents. In all of these studies, the cumulative method of data collection is employed with each of the children.

A considerable number of monographic studies and shorter periodical articles have already appeared as a result of the investigation, but the Institute is just beginning to enter the period of extensive publication of its findings.

B. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The Institute for Social Science Research

The University of California at Los Angeles has developed around what was formerly the Los Angeles State Normal School, an institution created by the legislature of California in March, 1881. Through legislative action—effective on July 24, 1919—the grounds, buildings, and records of this normal school were transferred to the Regents of the University of California; and at that time, the name of the school was changed to Southern Branch of the University of California. "The educational facilities were expanded to include the freshman and sophomore years in Letters and Science, beginning with September, 1919; the third and fourth years with September, 1923 and 1924, respectively. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred in the College of Letters and Science for the first time in June, 1925."⁹ In addition, the University of California at Los Angeles has a division known as the Teachers College, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Education; and in November, 1930, the Branch of the College of Agriculture in Southern California was established by the Regents, providing resident instruction in Los Angeles in the Plant Science curriculum with a major in Subtropical Horticulture. The name of the institution was changed on February 1, 1927, to the University of California at Los Angeles.

⁹ *Circular of Information, University of California at Los Angeles, University of California Bulletin, Third Series, Vol. XXVI, No. 4 (Sept. 1932), pp. 16-17.*

"The University of California at Los Angeles is administered by the Vice-President and Provost, who is the administrative head, appointed by the Regents on the recommendation of the President of the University."¹⁰ The staff of instruction of the University of California at Los Angeles is organized as the Southern Section of the Academic Senate of the University.

Provisionally, there has been projected at the University of California at Los Angeles an Institute for Social Science Research. The sole objective of this organization is the promotion of research in the social science field. It is felt that this end may be achieved:

1. By stimulating the members of the faculty in the several social science departments (political science, economics, psychology, geography, and history) to greater activity in research.
2. By coördinating their activities in cases requiring investigation from the various angles of social science.
3. By suggesting subjects worthy of investigation.
4. By finding or providing channels of publication.
5. By obtaining funds to meet the expenses inevitably incurred in research and publication.
6. By collecting and preserving the materials upon which these researches must be based.

The present membership of the Institute consists of the following members—all of professorial rank in the social science faculties: Professors Haines, Dykstra, and Graham of the political science department; Professors Watkins and Burtchett of the economics department; Professors Franz and Gordon of the psychology department; Professors McBride and Zierer of the geography department; and Professors Klingberg, Westergaard, Parish, and Lockey of the history department. Upon the effecting of a permanent organization, it is proposed to extend the membership to include all those of the teaching staff, actively engaged in social science research, who may desire to become affiliated with the Institute. The election to associate membership of other qualified persons not connected with the University is also contemplated, provided such persons desire to join in helping to achieve the aims of the organization.

Among the first tasks which the Institute proposes to embark upon is an intensive investigation of the cultural development and problems of the Pacific Southwest. "As many competent scholars as our circumstances and resources will permit us to enlist will be set to work making studies in this area. Such scholars, as indicated above, need not neces-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

sarily be members of the teaching staff of the University. They may be acceptable volunteers, or they may be research assistants or associates employed by the Institute with the consent of the University.

"There are obvious advantages in a plan which gives special attention at first to local studies:

"a. It would bind the University of California at Los Angeles more closely to the community.

"b. It would enable the University to discharge more fully its obligation to the community.

"c. It would be more likely than any other plan to win financial support—support which in the beginning at least must come from the local community.

"d. It would afford the Institute an opportunity to prove its worth before it appeals to the State or outside agencies for financial assistance.

"e. It would produce results of high practical value to this part of the State.

"f. It would encourage the members of our teaching staff already engaged in local research and stimulate others to undertake similar investigations.

"g. It would not interfere in the least with researches of a more general nature.

"h. It would, if successfully carried out, establish the Institute as a going concern, and pave the way to the achievement of its broader objectives."¹¹

A recent survey of the extent of research interest and needs among the social science faculties in the University of California at Los Angeles indicates pronounced inclinations along these lines. Thus far the professorial staff in the social sciences at this institution have not received any considerable financial support from the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of California. This paucity of research funds naturally hampers the beginnings of significant research, especially on an organized basis. It is planned that the Institute for Social Science Research will be developed separately from the University organization. The present status¹² of the provisional organization is one which, in its general objectives, meets with the approval of the University administration, but it awaits final sanction due to the pending determination of policies relating to graduate instruction in the University of California at Los Angeles. It is believed that adequate financial support

¹¹ Information from the files of the Secretary of the Institute, Professor F. F. Burtchett.

¹² June 19, 1933.

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for an organization projected along the lines indicated will be forthcoming from the local community.

C. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Social Science Research Committee

At the University of Chicago, all social science research aided by funds derived from the budget of the University clears through the office of the Associate Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences, either as a function of his office or within the purview of the Social Science Research Committee of which he is the chairman.

Under the reorganization of the University, as effected in recent years, the Division of the Social Sciences includes the departments of anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, political science, and sociology. The Dean of the Division is Dr. Beardsley Ruml, upon whom devolves the general responsibility for all of the work in that phase of the life of the University, research as well as teaching. The Division has an executive committee composed of the Dean, the Associate Dean, and the chairmen of the departments which it comprehends. The functions of this committee relate to educational and administrative policy within the Division. Besides, there is the faculty of the Division as a whole, which constitutes a body to whom certain matters of policy are referred for ratification or refusal.

Functioning within the research field is the Social Science Research Committee of the Division of the Social Sciences. This committee is appointed by the Dean of the Division who also names the chairman of the committee. Appointment is for a period of one year, subject to renewal at the will of the Dean. The composition of the Social Science Research Committee as of July, 1933, was as follows: Chairman, Associate Dean Donald Slesinger; Members—Professors Harry A. Millis (economics), Guy Buswell (education), Harold Gosnell (political science), Helen Wright (social service administration), and Louis Wirth (sociology). The duties of this committee are those of making recommendations to the Dean as to the expenditure of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation and other sources for social science research. All recommendations made by the committee for such purposes are subject to the final approval of the Dean of the Division.

Research funds within the jurisdiction of the committee are two in number: The Local Community Research Fund, which applies to studies within the metropolitan region of Chicago; and the Divisional Fund,

which is applied to research in the social sciences anywhere, when carried on by faculty members of the Division.

The Local Community Research Fund has as its basis a five-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, beginning in 1932-1933, amounting annually to \$30,000 unconditionally and \$20,000 available when matched dollar for dollar from the University budget or outside sources. With a full realization of the matched funds, a total of \$70,000 is available each year of the grant for social science research in the local community. In the earlier years of the Local Community Research Committee, now succeeded by the Social Science Research Committee, more requests for matching were forthcoming than it was possible to meet. Since the economic depression, there has not been a full matching.

The Divisional Fund consists annually of \$50,000 free and \$25,000 to be matched dollar for dollar, i. e., a total of \$100,000 each year when the conditional part of the grant is fully matched. In spite of the adverse economic conditions, the full \$100,000 has so far been available for the Divisional Fund. The period of this grant is coextensive with that of the Local Community Research Fund.

Thus the Social Science Research Committee has approximately \$170,000 a year to spend on its work.

Grants are made by the Committee only to members of the faculty from the rank of full-time instructor upwards. The aid extended is of a varied nature, as for example: paying salaries of substitutes so as to release professors' time for research; providing research assistants, clerical and statistical help; travel and publication expenses.

A list of the grants made thus far (July, 1933) upon the recommendation of the Committee for the year 1933-1934 is as follows:

1. L. Brownlow and C. H. Chatters—Classification of Municipal Accounts
2. A. R. Brown—Social Organization of Indian Tribes in North America
3. E. W. Burgess—Family Studies
4. F. C. Cole—Research in Northern Mexico
Illinois Archaeology
5. P. H. Douglas—Elasticity of Demand and Flexibilities of Value; Indexes of Real Wages
6. H. F. Gosnell—Factors Associated with Voting Behavior in Chicago
7. K. J. Holzinger and C. Spearman—Mental Tests
8. F. H. Knight—Research in Economic Theory
9. H. Kyrk—Factors Determining the Minimum Standard of Living as Precise and Measurable Concepts

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10. H. D. Lasswell—The Prolonged Interview
Pressure Groups and Propaganda
11. S. E. Leland—Government Finance
12. C. E. Merriam—Plan of Chicago
13. H. A. Millis—Union Relief
Cleaning and Dyeing Industry
14. W. F. Ogburn—Statistical Family Studies
15. B. L. Pierce—History of Chicago
16. B. Ruml—Systematic Social Science
17. B. E. Schmitt—American Neutrality in the Great War
18. H. Schultz—Price Determination
19. D. Slesinger—Trends in Research
20. E. H. Sutherland—Crime in the Metropolitan Region of Chicago
21. L. L. Thurstone—Measurement of Attitudes
22. J. Viner—Theory of International Trade
23. L. R. Wilson—A Reading Study in South Chicago
24. L. Wirth—Methods of Social Research
Basic Data for Social Science Research in the Metropolitan Region of Chicago
25. C. W. Wright—Economic History of Chicago
26. Quincy Wright—Causes of War
27. A. C. McLaughlin—Constitutional History of the United States
28. F. W. Reeves—Higher Education in Germany

During the earlier years of its existence, it was customary once a year for the Committee "to request all members of the associated departments who wish to pursue research to submit projects to the Committee for financing. The Committee went over them in great detail and on the basis of available funds selected those studies which they recommended for financing. No attempt was made to interfere with a project after it was under way, but the Committee did demand quarterly reports of progress and acted as a clearing-house for the distribution of information about research. Thus a certain amount of *ex post facto* coördination resulted.

"After seven years of that method of making up its budget, a new policy was inaugurated. The Committee created a large contingency fund, by means of which financial assistance was still available for projects after the beginning of the new fiscal year. The Committee then met continuously to discharge its functions, instead of concentratedly during one month of the year and intermittently throughout the rest of it. Through these more frequent meetings, the members of the Committee found themselves getting in much closer touch with research work and research problems than had previously been the case.

"During 1931-1932, no general request for projects was sent out

and budget-making was considered a year-round problem. The Committee discussed the members of the various departmental staffs and attempted in various ways to discover what work they had been engaged upon, what the fields of research interests were, and what specific projects were in need of immediate financial assistance. The possible projects were discussed both with individuals and chairmen of the departments, and a number of members of the social science departments were invited to sit with the Committee to discuss their needs. In this way the Committee got a view of not only the project but the type of mind of the member of the staff who planned to carry the project through. At the same time the research worker got the benefit of searching criticism from a group of individuals all of whom had had research experience, but not more than one of whom, and possibly none of whom, was a member of his department. The budgetary recommendations following that procedure seemed to the Committee to be satisfactory, and its members felt that they had a much clearer understanding of the research situation in the associated social science departments.

"Before the organization of the Division of the Social Sciences, there was, of course, a great deal of departmental research which never passed over the desk of the Committee. These individual projects were sometimes carried on in the spare hours of a full-time instructor or were financed from outside sources over which the Committee had no jurisdiction. When the Division was formed, the Committee stood ready to advise on all research problems and to recommend projects for financing, even when the divisional research funds were exhausted. In other words, the Committee became an advisory committee on research for the entire Division. The fund formerly assigned to the Committee became part of the budget of the Division, specifically allocated to research, and the Committee, which had formerly been advisory to the President, then became advisory to the Dean of the Division of Social Sciences."¹³

A foundation gift made possible in 1929 a social science research building. This structure is adjacent to the Harper Memorial Library, and access directly to the Library can be had from the first and fourth floors of the research building. This new structure made it economical for the Committee to pool research facilities "so that an adequate amount of them could always be available. A central clerical staff now has its office on the first floor. The services of this staff can be secured by all members of the faculty and their assistants whose projects are being

¹³ Donald Slesinger, "Research under the Auspices of the Social Science Research Committee," *The University of Chicago Survey*, Vol. III, Ch. XVI.

supported by social science research funds or who have other funds, part of which may be used to buy clerical assistance. This assistance is charged to the project on the basis of the actual time used by workers on the project, all other charges for idle time, etc., being made against the general administration. On the same basis Hollerith machinery is available in the basement, and a completely equipped statistical laboratory on the fourth floor.”¹⁴

Clearing through the office of the Associate Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences are a few specially financed research projects. These are principally as follows: (1) the work of the Committee on Child Development, made possible by a grant of \$12,500 from the Rosenwald Fund to be spent as needed; (2) some grants made directly to the Department of Education for specific research undertakings; and (3) a special grant to the Department of Anthropology in the amount of \$15,000 a year over a three-year period ending with 1933-1934.

Also, as a means of administrative convenience to the faculty members in the social sciences, the funds for special projects, undertaken by them for outside organizations and financed by such organizations, are handled through the office of the Associate Dean.

From the time the Local Community Research Committee was organized in 1923 until June 30, 1932, eighty-four books and monographs resulted from projects supported by it and its successor, the present Social Science Research Committee of the Division of the Social Sciences. The titles of these volumes are listed below. In addition, some 120 articles have appeared in various periodicals. It is not practical to give these because of limitations of space.

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The Committee on Child Development

The Committee on Child Development was originated in 1930 after a period of preliminary study of various types of organization by Dr. Richard E. Scammon, the newly appointed Dean of the Division of the Biological Sciences. The preliminary study had shown that research was being carried on in this field in a number of departments of the University. It was thought that the committee type of organization would best serve to coördinate and stimulate research and would best avoid duplication of effort. The Committee was composed of representatives of the various departments of the University in which work in child development was carried on, and in addition, of representatives from several organizations outside the University. The membership in the Committee has been added to from time to time. Its composition is illustrated by the present list of members and the departments or or-

ganizations which they represent. The list is as follows: Edith Abbott, Dean, School of Social Service Administration; Fred L. Adair, Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Ernest W. Burgess, Professor of Sociology; Herbert E. Chamberlain, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Pediatrics; Fay-Cooper Cole, Professor and Chairman, Department of Anthropology; Frank N. Freeman, Professor of Educational Psychology; Bengt L. K. Hamilton, Professor of Pediatrics; Charles H. Judd, Dean, School of Education; Frank R. Lillie, Professor of Embryology, Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences; Mary E. Murphy, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, 848 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois; Martin L. Rymert, Director, The Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research, Mooseheart, Illinois; Lydia J. Roberts, Professor and Chairman, Department of Home Economics; Frederic W. Schlutz, Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics; Paul L. Schroeder, Director, The Institute for Juvenile Research, 907 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois; Mandel Sherman, Associate Professor of Educational Psychology; Donald Slesinger, Professor of Law, Chairman of the Social Science Research Committee, Associate Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences, Dean of Students in the Division of the Social Sciences; Edwin H. Sutherland, Professor of Sociology; and George A. Works, Professor of Education, Dean of Students and University Examiner.

The details of the administration of the work of the Committee were assigned to an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman and of two other members. The two additional members during the first year were Donald Slesinger, and Frank N. Freeman. On Dr. Scammon's resignation from the University in 1931, Professor Freeman was made Chairman of the Committee and Dr. Frank R. Lillie was added to the Executive Committee. During the year 1931-1932 the constitution of the organization was changed by giving the Executive Committee entire administrative authority and making the larger committee an advisory body. This change was made in order that the administration of funds might remain solely in the hands of members of the faculty of the University.

The function of the Committee in the original plan was, first, to bring into consultation those persons in the University and in neighboring institutions who were engaged in the study of child development. The second purpose was to develop a nucleus of academic appointees who would have research in child development as their special field. This part of the program has not yet been realized.

In pursuance of the objectives mentioned, the Committee held a

series of meetings at which reports of surveys of the literature or of original studies were presented and discussed. These meetings were held at approximately monthly intervals during the first two years. The Committee also undertook to have summaries prepared of the literature in the main fields of child development. These summaries were designed to indicate the directions in which future research might profitably go.

The foregoing brief history has indicated the essential structure and functioning of the Committee down to the present. The Committee now consists of a nucleus of three persons constituting the Executive Committee and of a larger group constituting the rest of the Committee. The Executive Committee has charge of the disbursement of funds and of other administrative affairs, such as the publication and editing of monographs. The other members of the Committee serve as a technical group for the discussion of scientific problems in the field.

The Committee has never had a budget for the carrying on of its ordinary operations. It has, however, had two grants of money for specific purposes. During the second year it was granted the sum of \$12,500 by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This money was appropriated to pay the expenses of the above-mentioned surveys of child development literature, for the support of an assistant in the study of intellectual and physical growth of children, and for the inauguration of the publication of a series of monographs. During the third year a smaller stipend of \$2,500 was granted by the General Education Board for the continuance of some of the enterprises which had been started with the first grant. This is the extent of the financial grants up to the present time. The Committee now has in hand several thousand dollars which have been set aside to finance the publication of a series of monographs. The nature of these monographs will be described in a later section.

In the judgment of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Child Development is now at the parting of the ways. As has been said, the Committee is an informal organization without a permanent budget and without administrative authority. It has informal and indirect relations with a variety of enterprises within the general field of child development, but the support and control of these enterprises is vested in various special departments of the University.

The resources which now exist in the field of child development consist, first, of members of the staff in several departments. These persons are included in the membership of the Committee, but they are responsible to their several departments. The University also supports a series of Laboratory Schools which are available for studies in child develop-

ment. The Kindergarten, Elementary School, and High School are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. The College is a separate organization. The University recently adopted a school, called The Orthogenic School, for the study and education of defective children. This school is under the immediate direction of the Department of Education and has a close relation to the Committee on Child Development. The chief gap in the laboratory facilities is the absence of a preschool for children under four years of age. The filling of this gap is an urgent need for the work in child development.

The Committee on Child Development has a casual and informal supervisory relation to some of the studies in child development which are carried on in the Laboratory Schools and has a somewhat more direct relation to the studies which are made in the Orthogenic School. The Committee has no official administrative or financial responsibility, however, for this work.

An important source of material for the study of child development consists in the physical measurements and medical examinations which are made annually of the children in the Laboratory Schools. These measurements and examinations are supported by the budget of the Department of Education and made by members of the Department of Pediatrics. The records of these measurements as well as of mental and educational tests and of reports of teachers in the Laboratory Schools are preserved in a Records Office. Several important studies have already been based upon these records. The expense of this office is carried in the budget of the Department of Education, but the Committee on Child Development has informal supervisory relation to it.

The Executive Committee of the Committee on Child Development has recently made a survey of the situation and has made the proposal that various lines of work which have been mentioned be consolidated and be administered by a more formal type of organization than that which is represented in the present Committee. It is recommended that this more formal organization have a permanent budget and have administrative control over the essential activities which are involved in research in child development. This proposal involves the incorporation of some of the present activities and the present budget into the new organization and also the extension of the present work through new appointments and the development of a nursery school. This will require additional financial support. It is the opinion of the executive committee that this additional financial support should be in the form of a permanent endowment rather than of temporary subventions.

The committee has also considered recommending that the Com-

mittee on Child Development be given authority to recommend for degrees. The ground of this suggestion is that students in child development frequently find it desirable to take work in several departments or even in two or more divisions. This addition to the powers of the Committee, however, has not yet been formally recommended.

The program which has been mentioned has not received official administrative approval. It exists at the present time in the form of a proposal by the Committee on Child Development.

Due to the short life of the Committee, the studies which have been carried on under its sponsorship have not yet been published. The Committee proposes to start a series of monographs and has delayed the publication of the initial reports until the problems concerned with the launching of such a series can be studied. In the meantime, a series of manuscripts is prepared or will shortly be prepared which will constitute an initial group of about twelve or more monographs. The following is a list of the studies which have been completed or are nearly completed:

Surveys of Literature

Physical Growth—R. E. Scammon

Physiological Development—F. W. Schlutz

Social Development and Development of Behavior—Mary C. Jones

Physical Development During Adolescence—Nathan Shock

Development of Intellectual Ability—Frank N. Freeman and Eula S. Williams

Nutrition Requirements—Lydia J. Roberts

New Studies

Growth of the Body in Volume by Segments—D. E. Zook

Growth of the Carpal Bones from Birth to Maturity and Growth of the Carpal Bones in Feeble-minded Children—C. D. Flory

Growth in Intellectual Ability by Repeated Tests—Frank N. Freeman and C. D. Flory

Relation of Intellectual to Physical Growth Based on Repeated Tests—Ethel M. Abernethy

The Influence of Accelerated Normal and Retarded Puberty on the Height and Weight of School Children—H. G. Richey

In addition to the studies which have been mentioned, there has been under way for some time an investigation of the personality of children as revealed in teachers' reports. This study has thus far resulted in the development of a detailed blank for rating of children's behavior, which is now being used experimentally in the Elementary School. This study

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will probably result in one or more monographs within the course of a year or two. A number of studies of behavior and personality are also being made in the Orthogenic School. These studies will yield a series of reports in due time.

A number of studies have also been made with the support of a separate fund, namely, the Behavior Research Fund, which is not under the direction of the Committee. This fund was originally founded on the basis of subscriptions made for a five-year term, but they expired some time ago and the fund has not yet been renewed.

D. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Council for Research in the Social Sciences

At a meeting of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences, held on February 20, 1925, at 6:30 p. m., in the Faculty House, Dean F. J. E. Woodbridge, who was presiding, read the following resolution passed by the University Council at its meeting on February 17, 1925:

Resolved. That the following officers of the University be constituted a Council for Research in the Social Sciences: William Darrach, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Huger W. Jervey, Dean of the Faculty of Law; James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College; Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science; Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology; James C. Bonbright, Associate Professor of Finance; John J. Coss, Associate Professor of Philosophy; Robert M. Haig, Professor of Business Administration; Carleton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History; Howard Lee McBain, Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration; Frederick C. Mills, Associate Professor of Business Statistics; William F. Ogburn, Professor of Sociology; Albert T. Poffenberger, Associate Professor of Psychology; and Edwin R. A. Seligman, McVickar Professor of Political Economy; and that such Council shall continue with power to fill vacancies or add to its personnel until further action by the University Council.

2. That such Council shall have power to organize itself in the manner found to be suited to the object it has in view and to that end shall have power, subject to approval by the University Council, to create and establish such institutes, bureaus, or divisions as it shall deem advisable.

3. That it shall be the duty of such Council to further coöperative research in the Social Sciences and to assist to the extent of its ability the researches of individuals and groups.

4. That such Council shall have power with the approval of the President of the University to make allotments for researches in the Social Sciences from such funds as may be appropriated to it or secured by or for it.

5. That it shall be the duty of such Council to report to the University Council annually at the stated October meeting.

This first meeting of the Columbia Council chose Dean Woodbridge as its Chairman, and Professor W. F. Ogburn as its Secretary. Professor E. R. A. Seligman wrote offering his resignation, which was accepted, and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell was elected to fill the vacancy.

The composition of the Council as of March, 1933, was as follows: Chairman, Dean Howard Lee McBain; Secretary, Philip M. Hayden, Assistant Secretary of Columbia University. Members: Deans William F. Russell (education), and Young B. Smith (law); Professors Franz Boas (anthropology), James C. Bonbright (finance), Robert E. Chaddock (statistics), John J. Coss (philosophy), Robert M. Haig (public finance), Carlton J. H. Hayes (history), Robert M. MacIver (sociology), Frederick C. Mills (economics), Wesley C. Mitchell (economics), Roswell C. McCrea (business administration), Albert T. Poffenberger (psychology), and Robert S. Woodworth (psychology).

The executive officer of the Council is the Chairman, who is elected every year. There is also a Secretary, who for a number of years was elected from the membership of the Council. In more recent years, the Assistant Secretary of the University has functioned as Secretary of the Council because he is well informed as to its work and his office is staffed to handle the necessary financial and secretarial duties of the position.

The Council, at a meeting on October 13, 1930, authorized a number of permanent, inter-departmental committees, the general functions of which are to stimulate research work within the several scientific fields, to study and give advice to the Council upon new projects for which allotments are requested, and to supervise the active prosecution of such projects as are sponsored by the Council. This arrangement thus superseded the earlier policy of a special committee appointed to perform somewhat similar functions for each project under the auspices of the Council. In 1933, five such inter-departmental committees were set up as follows: (1) social science, anthropology, and economics, (2) psychology, (3) government and economics, (4) economics and business, and (5) law, economics and psychology. These committees have been constituted upon the basis of projects for which aid has been requested. Other committees may be added at any time upon the recommendation of the Chairman and the approval of the Council.

The reasoning and strategy back of the development of these inter-departmental committees is worthy of more detailed statement. This cannot be better done than by presenting in its own words the report of a special committee of the Council to consider the matter of super-

vision and control of research projects. These recommendations were adopted by formal action of the Council.

With respect to the supervision and control of research projects sponsored by the Council, the [special] Committee reported as follows:

The task of supervising research projects to be conducted under the auspices of this Council is necessarily related to the preliminary investigation and acceptance of projects. In dealing with the former problem, therefore, we suggest a procedure which covers the Council's preliminary steps in passing upon new projects, as well as the supervision of projects under way. This procedure involves the extension and fuller use of the system of standing committees representing different departments of the University, which has already been employed in the work of the Council.

We recommend that there be appointed a number of permanent inter-departmental committees to assist the Council, one committee representing each scientific field falling within the scope of the Council's work. At least one member of each of these standing committees should be a member of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Appointment of such committees should be made by the Chairman of the Council, the Council concurring. The general functions of these inter-departmental committees would be to stimulate research work within the several scientific fields, to pass upon new projects intended for submission to the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, and to supervise the active prosecution of research projects sponsored by the Council.

It is suggested that all inter-departmental committees on research hold stated meetings in April of each year for the consideration of projects proposed for the ensuing academic year. In passing upon these projects each committee should consider the scientific aspects of proposed studies, taking account of the financial aspects only with reference to the adequacy of the funds requested. All projects endorsed by the inter-departmental committees would be submitted to the Council for Research in the Social Sciences for consideration at its stated meeting in May of each year, or at other times if desired. In general, no project would be considered by the Council for Research in the Social Sciences until it had the endorsement of an inter-departmental committee on research. Projects submitted directly to the Secretary of the Council could be referred by him to the proper standing committee. The Council should reserve the right to review each project in detail and, if necessary, to call the applicant before it.

Upon the approval of a project by the Council, and the voting of funds for its support, the responsibility for the active prosecution of the study would be placed upon the proper standing committee. This committee should name one member who would be responsible for the immediate supervision of the investigation. The Secretary of the Council should be given the name of the member designated to supervise each project. He should be familiar at all times with the status of the project. He would be subject to call by the Council for information concerning the project.

In March or April of each year each inter-departmental committee on research should review thoroughly all projects being conducted under its

supervision. Scientific and financial reports should be secured from the person in charge of the project. The Committee would then prepare a report, to be submitted to the Council not later than April 15 of each year detailing the progress and the financial status of all projects under its supervision.

We suggest that the Council for Research in the Social Sciences hold a stated meeting in April or May of each year for the purpose of reviewing all work in progress. The reports of the various inter-departmental committees would be received and reviewed at this time. Departmental representatives or directors of projects would be called, if necessary, to meet with the Council. This meeting of the Council should precede the annual meeting at which appropriations for the new academic year are made.¹⁵

The Council is too large and the projects are too numerous for it to pass upon with intelligence; hence the system of committees. Moreover, it is viewed as a function of these committees not only to consider projects coming to them through the Secretary of the Council but also actively to promote projects. However, the Council does review all of the projects. It usually meets once a year, but more often when necessary.

Any department of the University with a social science project is eligible for support from the Council. The main fields aided, however, are anthropology, business, economics, history, law, psychology, public law (political science), and social science (sociology).

Grants are made by the Council only to faculty members from the rank of full-time instructor upwards. In this connection, it has resolved "that funds granted by the Council for Research in the Social Sciences may not be used to support research work, or the publication of such work which is directed toward the satisfaction of requirements for advanced degrees."¹⁶

A special committee appointed to consider policy in this connection and to make recommendations regarding it to the Council reported as follows:

In suggesting that the Council enforce this regulation we recognize that in certain cases it will be difficult to separate those activities of a Faculty member which relate to the direction of research work by graduate students from those which might properly be supported by this Council. It is the normal thing for many Faculty members to bring graduate students into

¹⁵ *Minutes of Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences*, October 13, 1930, pp. 494-496.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 493.

research projects on which they are themselves engaged, delegating to such students subsidiary investigations which may be independently prosecuted. To refuse to permit funds of the Council to be used in supporting the work of students engaged on such studies will mean that aid is sometimes withheld from deserving projects. However, we consider that such joint research, conducted by Faculty members and associated graduate students, is designed to serve both educational and scientific aims. We conceive that funds entrusted to this Council for administration are intended for use only in the service of pure research, and that they are not granted for educational purposes. We believe, accordingly, that grants should not be made by this Council for the support of research work which is directed to the satisfaction of requirements for advanced degrees.

The enforcement of this regulation will not prevent the association of graduate students with research work financed by this Council. Such association might take either of two forms. Graduate students might serve as co-workers with the director of a project, engaged on subsidiary or related enterprises which, when completed, would satisfy degree requirements. In these cases, however, funds granted by the Council should not be used to remunerate such associates or to cover the expenses of research work conducted by them. If desired, graduate students might be employed as paid research assistants in any study supported by the Council. Such work should be considered a direct service to the director of the project, and not a means of satisfying requirements for advanced degrees. Upon the completion of such employment students would be free further to exploit any materials accumulated, and to utilize these materials in their dissertations. But all work on such dissertations should be done at the students' expense, and on their own time. Such dissertations should not be considered products of the work of this Council.

Within the last year or two, the Council has stated that it would make no grant over a longer period than a year. This should not be interpreted to mean that projects are not submitted with budgets of more than a year, but that these must be renewed from year to year on the basis of the progress made with regard to them. No grants are made directly for additional salary for the faculty member who is director of a research project, though substitutes are provided to release his time from teaching for research, and research assistants are often provided.

At an appropriate time in each academic year, the secretary of the Council sends a notice to all officers of the University who may be interested in social science research, informing them as to the time and method of applying for aid from the funds of the Council. The nature of this notification is clearly presented in the form letter which was distributed under date of January 9, 1933. A copy of this letter follows:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in the City of New York

Council for Research
in the Social Sciences

Local

January 9, 1933

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

as to

Submission of Projects for
Research for Approval by the
Council for Research in the
Social Sciences

The attention of all officers of the University who are interested in social science research is directed to the fact that the Council for Research in the Social Sciences will consider applications for funds for all projects new and old at a meeting of the Council to be held in April. This meeting will probably take place toward the end of April although the exact date may be altered to suit the convenience of the Council. Applications for approval of projects and for appropriation of funds should be made to Philip M. Hayden, Acting Secretary of the Council, and should reach him not later than April 1. In view of the fact that resolutions of the Council require that a copy of the proposed project be submitted to every member, it is suggested that each applicant furnish the Acting Secretary with 22 copies of the project either in carbon copies or in mimeograph form. If this is inconvenient the Acting Secretary of the Council will undertake to have mimeographed copies made but in that case projects should be received not later than March 15.

While the policy of the Council will be to consider so far as possible all projects at its April meeting it will not decline to consider applications submitted at other times of the year, provided that cause is shown why a consideration of the project should not be postponed until the April meeting, and provided also that funds are available to the Council for appropriation at these other times.

It is essential that the application should state briefly:

- (a) The title of the project, with a short title as well as a more detailed and explicit title.
- (b) a description of the study to be made.
- (c) the estimated duration of the study.
- (d) the size and nature of the staff that will be required, with a statement of the personnel of this staff where it is known.
- (e) a budget indicating the total estimated cost of the entire project, together with an estimate of expenditures for each fiscal year ending June 30, and including a brief classification of the different items of expenditure.
- (f) cost of publication.

Care should be taken to state specifically the nature of any allowance which the applicant may desire by way of compensation to himself as direc-

tor of the research in lieu of his University salary, or by way of compensation of substitutes who may relieve him of all or part of his teaching duties.

Under a rule of the Council, funds hereafter granted may not be used to support research work or the publication of the results of such work which is directed toward the satisfaction of requirements for advanced degrees. This means that no part of any allotment made by the Council may be used to pay students who will offer the work done in connection with a research project as a master's essay or doctoral dissertation.

Philip M. Hayden
Acting Secretary of the Council

The budget of the Council varies from year to year. It is derived from three sources: the Rockefeller Foundation, the University budget, and private donors. In the aggregate the total averages around \$125,000 a year; at least this figure is approximately correct for the academic year 1932-1933.

Definite figures are not available as to the amount supplied annually from the regular University budget and private donors. Such data as to support from Rockefeller sources are a matter of record. From 1925 until 1930, the Council operated under an unconditional five-year grant of \$35,000 annually from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and a conditional grant of \$15,000 a year from the same source over the same period provided this was matched dollar for dollar from other sources. This matching was achieved without difficulty. On April 16, 1930, the Rockefeller Foundation "voted to appropriate to Columbia University for the support of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences over such a period [a further period of ten years] the sum of \$500,000, not more than \$50,000 to be available in any one year. In addition the Foundation voted to appropriate \$175,000 toward the support of the Council conditioned as follows: (1) \$25,000 annually for a five-year period on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 obtained from other sources for the same purpose; (2) for the sixth year, \$20,000 on the basis of \$2 for every \$3 so obtained; for the seventh year, \$15,000 on the basis of \$3 for every \$7 so obtained; for the eighth year, \$10,000 on the basis of \$1 for every \$4 so obtained; and for the ninth year, \$5,000 on the basis of \$1 for every \$9 so obtained. The Council earnestly hopes that it may be able not only completely to match these additional appropriations but also to better them by securing financial support from sources other than the Rockefeller Foundation."¹⁷

The most recent list of projects in progress available at the time (March, 1933) the data for this account were gathered was that for

¹⁷ "Council for Research in the Social Sciences," *Report of the Chairman for the Academic Year Ending June 30, 1930* (Columbia University Press, 1930).

the academic year ending June 30, 1932. This is presented as affording a fair picture of the nature and the amount of research going forward annually under the sponsorship of the Columbia Council.

Projects Completed during 1931-1932

1. Pre-Census Population in the United States, under the direction of Professor Evarts B. Greene.
2. The New York Money Market, under the direction of Professor Benjamin H. Beckhart.
3. Psychological Research in the Field of Law, under the direction of Professor Jerome Michael.
4. Effects of Technical Changes in the Printing Industry upon the Employment of Workers, under the direction of Professor Elizabeth Faulkner Baker.
5. Compensation for Automobile Accidents, under the direction of Mr. Shippen Lewis.
6. Straw Votes: a Study of Political Predictions, under the direction of Professor Robert E. Chaddock.
7. A Decade of Economic and Social Change in Greenwich Village, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Burns.
8. Collected Letters of Grover Cleveland, under the direction of Professor Allan Nevins.

Projects Still under Way

1. Research in Latin America, under the direction of Professor Parker T. Moon.
2. Judicial Valuation, under the direction of Professor James C. Bonbright.
3. Industrialization of the Far East, under the direction of Professor John E. Orchard.
4. Social Research in France, under the direction of Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes.
5. Negro Migration, under the direction of Professor Frank A. Ross.
6. The Legislative Problem and Function of the International Labor Organization, under the direction of Professor S. M. Lindsay.
7. Researches in American Anthropology, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
8. Study of the Administration of Labor Laws in the United States, under the direction of Professor John B. Andrews.
9. Legal and Economic Study of the Recent Development of Business Corporations, under the direction of Professor A. A. Berle, Jr.
10. Racial and Social Differences in Mental Ability, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
11. Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes, under the direction of Professor Paul F. Brissenden.
12. Factors Determining Public Opinion, under the direction of Professor Gardner Murphy.

13. Study of Acculturation, under the direction of Professor Ruth Benedict.
14. Research in Indian Languages, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
15. Location and Measurement of Certain Fundamental Human Traits, under the direction of Professor Henry E. Garrett.
16. Research in Anthropometric and Ethnological Investigations in North America, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
17. Administration of Governmentally Owned Enterprises, under the direction of Professor A. W. Macmahon.
18. Motivation in the Monkey, under the direction of Professor C. J. Warder.
19. Study of the Greek Constitution, under the direction of Professor Lindsay Rogers.
20. Investigation of the Survival of African Influence, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
21. Research Expedition to New Guinea, under the direction of Professor Franz Boas.
22. Approaches to History, under the direction of Professor V. G. Simkho-vitch.
23. An Analysis of American Political Institutions, under the direction of Professors Macmahon, McBain, Moley, Rogers, and Wallace.
24. Research in Security, under the direction of Professor John Hanna.
25. British Policy Toward Morocco, under the direction of Dr. F. R. Flournoy.
26. Survey of Federal Anti-trust Laws, under the direction of Professor Milton Handler.
27. Selective Migration, under the direction of Dr. Otto Klineberg.
28. Psychological Effect of Oxygen Deprivation, under the direction of Dr. Ross McFarland.
29. Measurement of the Influence of Certain Mental Factors upon Metabolism, under the direction of Professor A. T. Poffenberger.
30. The Family as a Business Organization in Classical Rome, under the direction of Mr. A. Arthur Schiller.
31. Election Statistics, under the direction of Professor A. W. Macmahon.
32. Research in International Law, under the direction of the Department of Public Law.
33. Researches among the Navajo Indians, under the direction of Professor Gladys Reichard.
34. Social Conditions in a Suburban Community (Westchester) with Special Reference to Recreation, under the direction of Professor R. M. MacIver.

The publication of studies sponsored by the Council has been largely effected through the Columbia University Press and various periodicals of a social science nature. Where the author can secure an outside publisher, the Press is first given an option on such a volume. If it does not care to publish it, the author is, with the consent of the Council, free to contract for it where he wills. In such a case, any royalties accrue

to the author. In general the Press does not pay royalties since it defrays publication costs of the studies it agrees to publish. "The problem of publication presented questions of some difficulty almost from the inception of the Council's activities. It seems almost impossible to formulate a publication policy that is sufficiently definite and sufficiently elastic to meet the numerous and varied problems that arise. In order, however, to be prepared to meet these publication problems, the Council has set aside out of its funds for the current year \$10,000 to be used in whole or in part for the purposes of publication."¹⁸

While the periodical articles arising from projects sponsored by the Council are too numerous for listing within the space limitations of this volume, it is practicable to give the books which have been published up to March, 1933.

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Dunn, T. S., *The Diplomatic Protection of Americans in Mexico*, II (Columbia University Press, 1933), pp. vii, 439.

Fortune, R. Franklin, *Omaha Secret Societies* (Columbia University Press, 1932), pp. vi, 193.

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Greene, Evarts B., and Morris, Richard, *A Guide to the Periodical Sources for Early American History [1600-1800] in the City of New York* (Columbia University Press, 1929), pp. xxv, 357.

Haig, Robert M., *The Public Finances of Post-War France*, I (Columbia University Press, 1929), pp. xxviii, 463.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

Harris, A. L., and Spero, S. D., *The Black Worker* (Columbia University Press, 1931), pp. x, 509.

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Howard, E. P., *Criminal Justice in England: a Study in Law Administration* (The Macmillan Company, 1931), pp. xv, 436.

Myers, Margaret G., *The New York Money Market*, I (Columbia University Press, 1931), pp. xv, 476.

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The Institute of Public Administration

The Institute of Public Administration is an organization devoted to research and education in public administration. Although an independent corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, on April 29, 1931, it entered into a permanent alliance with Columbia University and is now an integral part of that institution of higher learning. The Director of the Institute, Dr. Luther Gulick, is

Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration in Columbia University.

A fairly clear idea as to the organization of the Institute may be secured from the following three articles of the formal agreement between Columbia University and the Institute of Public Administration.

ARTICLE I

Except as otherwise herein provided, the Trustees of the Institute shall continue to exercise such powers as they now have. They shall make and adopt an annual budget which budget shall thereafter be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the University. They shall appoint the regular or permanent members of the staff of the Institute, subject to the approval of such appointments by the Trustees of the University.

ARTICLE II

There shall be an Administrative Board of the Institute consisting of two members appointed by the Trustees of the Institute and two members appointed by the President of the University from the Faculties of the University. The Administrative Board shall have power to approve all projects for research and to appoint the temporary members of the staff of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

The University will appropriate annually not less than fifteen thousand dollars to be applied to the work of the Institute, which sum in whole or in part shall be used to pay the salary of the Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration in Columbia University, who shall be with the approval of the Trustees of the Institute, the Director or a member of the staff of the Institute. The other expenses of the Institute shall be paid from the income from the endowment of the Institute, title to which shall be vested in the Trustees of the Institute, from gifts or special grants, and from such fees as may be collected by the Institute for research or other services performed.

The Institute is a direct outgrowth of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and the Training School for Public Service. It came into being legally on April 13, 1921. "The trustees of the Bureau and Training School joined with others in the incorporation of the Institute; and the new corporation took over, without extinguishing their legal existence, the old organizations, with their work, accumulated experience, traditions, contacts, library, equipment, staff and good will. Though the outward changes were thus more apparent than real, the incorporation of the Institute was, nevertheless, an event of significance. It represented in a way the coming of age of New York's unique experiment of combined governmental research and training for public service. It symbolized the nationwide recognition of the program, not only in its title, but also through the election to the board of trustees

of men nationally known as administrators, such as Herbert Hoover, Frank O. Lowden, Newton D. Baker, and Raymond B. Fosdick. The board was enriched upon the scientific and educational side as well by the addition of Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Professor Charles A. Merriam, and Professor Augustus R. Hatton. The basis of financial support was likewise extended through pledges made by the Carnegie Corporation and by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There was thus added to the impetus of the old work a new enthusiasm, a broader program, a more representative board in a national sense, and additional financial support.”¹⁹

The purposes of the Institute are thus defined in the provisional charter of the corporation, granted in 1928:

To conduct a school of public administration dedicated to the training of men and women for the public service, for research in government, for intelligent citizenship and for the teaching of civics;

To study and report upon the principles and practices of public administration; and

To maintain and develop a library on public administration.

An absolute charter was granted in 1932. Under this charter the Institute is authorized to confer degrees of Master of Public Administration and Doctor of Public Administration.

A research staff is maintained, consisting of senior and junior members. The research done by the Institute is an integral part of its educational program. Members of the staff who are doing research are likewise engaged in the preparation of text and reference materials for publication and are also responsible for the training of students in their particular specialized fields of interest, primarily in connection with the graduate courses of the University.

The research activities of the members of the staff may be described as of three types: “(1) the general observation of current practices of administration in the field of their specialty as a means of keeping informed and gathering new ideas, (2) the detailed examination of some particular problem of administration, usually in connection with the preparation of scientific and technical treatises and reports, and (3) the survey of a special phase of administration in a given locality in order to develop a practical and concrete program of reorganization and reform.”²⁰ It is stated that the detailed examination of particular

¹⁹ Luther Gulick, *The National Institute of Public Administration, An Adventure in Democracy* (National Institute of Public Administration, New York City, 1928), pp. 69-70.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

problems in actual government operation comprises the most important research work of the Institute.

The work of the Institute is very closely integrated with that in the fields of public finance and public law (largely what is known in other universities as economics and government) at Columbia University. The relationship has proven a stimulating influence to research productivity among the faculty in these fields, as well as among graduate students, of whom there were in the academic year, 1932-1933, four working in the Institute upon their doctoral dissertations, and four upon their master's theses. Also, a seminar is offered in public administration in which the engineering students are very much interested.

The annual budget averages about \$90,000 a year, derived some \$60,000 of it as income from the endowment of the Institute, \$15,000 from Columbia University, and around \$15,000 a year from technical surveys made and services rendered.

The outline of the research program for the year 1932-1933, with very few changes was as follows:

A. The Use and Control of the Expert

1. A comparative study of the theory and practice of public budgeting in the United States and abroad with particular reference to (1) the legislative body and its fiscal procedure, (2) the central administration—its organization, methods and control, and (3) the governmental agencies and utilities with a semi-independent status in the administration.

2. A study of administrative organization in our state governments with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the effect of consolidation on (1) executive responsibility and direction, (2) administrative personnel, (3) operations and costs of the government, and (4) legislative authority and control.

3. An examination of unicameral and bicameral legislative bodies as exemplified in our states and in the Canadian provinces as affecting administration.

4. An examination of current theory, as illuminated by practice, in personnel administration, with special reference to the kinds of expertness recognized and used in government.

5. A summary and critique of current theory of principles of organization.

6. The development of standards of measurement and management in public administration, particularly through:

a. Continuance of study of special assessment procedure interrupted two years ago, with special emphasis on methods of spread. Recently published works in the field have slighted or ignored this highly important phase of the problem. Another phase of this general problem which has also received scant attention is that of the methods available for the enforcement of liens for delinquencies.

b. Study of the extent and causes of tax delinquencies, and a consideration of the basic factors which must be taken into account in correcting the situation.

- (1) Inequitable valuations for tax purposes
- (2) Inadequate collection procedure for current taxes
- (3) Inadequate procedure for the enforcement of liens for delinquencies
- (4) Extravagant programs of expenditure for current services
- (5) Extravagant programs of expenditure for capital improvements out of general bond funds
- (6) Excessive issuance of special assessment bonds supported by the pledge of full faith and credit

c. Study of the efficacy of existing limitations on state and municipal indebtedness with a view to devising a form of limit which will more adequately reflect economic capacity to pay than existing limits do.

d. Studies in accounting and administrative recording.

e. Coöperation with the International City Managers' Association in the demonstration study of measurements in street cleaning.

f. Installation and observation of hospital and institutional records system in Maine, if possible.

g. Initiation of coöoperative study of condemnation procedure in the United States and foreign countries.

7. Exploration of problems of departmental organization, through:

a. A treatment of the practical aspects of the administrative structure of police departments.

b. The appraisal of the results achieved under various types of local welfare and health departments.

c. The examination of local tax administrative machinery in reference to the tax system and the economic situation.

B. Centralization and Decentralization

1. A summary of current thinking with regard to the principles of centralization in administration with particular reference to state and local government in the United States, illuminated by foreign experience, business practices and colonial experiments.

2. The examination of the newly developing agencies especially in metropolitan areas, and in specialized service fields such as the utilities and commercial enterprises.

3. Completion of the survey of rural crime control—a study of the origin, development, and present status of the American sheriff, coroner, constable, justice of the peace, county and state police prosecutor, and other rural justice officers.

4. A reëxamination of the development of state police systems.

5. Examination of the current tendencies toward centralization of tax functions and their implications for local administration.

6. Exploration of the effect on local administration of systems of state-aid and subsidy.

In addition to this research program, the activities of the staff in other fields should be noted. During 1931-1932 alone these, as briefly summarized, were as follows:

Technical service and surveys. The more important matters were:
State of Maine, drafting of code

Cincinnati Police Survey
Arkansas, drafting of code
Chicago Police Survey and Installation
Rochester Hospital Survey
Ohio Budget and Finance Consultation
New York State Budget Consultation
New York State Commission to Revise the Tax Laws, studies and reports
on the reform of local government
Williamsburg Survey
State of New York Commission on the Administration of Justice, rural
justice administration studies
Answers to Questionnaire on Local Government for International Union of
Cities
Report on Aged in Industry for the New York State Committee on Un-
employment

In addition to this list, twenty-two separate cases were reported in which technical services were rendered to individual groups or organizations. A half dozen or more requests for extensive service commitments had to be refused.

A complete bibliography of the books, monographs, and surveys prepared and published by the Institute of Public Administration is now available. This exists in manuscript form and is in the library of the Institute. So extensive and varied has been the publication record of the Institute and its predecessor, the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, that it would be impracticable to reproduce it here.

E. DUKE UNIVERSITY

The Committee on Research

Duke University, as founded by James B. Duke in 1924 and as now constituted, includes Trinity College, which goes back in its origins to 1835 and continues to exist as an important part of Duke University; the Women's College; the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; the School of Religion; the School of Law; the School of Medicine; and the Duke Forest. The Women's College, the reorganized and expanded School of Law, the School of Medicine, and the Duke Forest have been in operation for only a few years; the others for a longer time.²¹

"Duke University owes its existence to a charitable trust set up by James B. Duke by an indenture dated December 11, 1924, and known as The Duke Endowment; to gifts made by him to the University in the succeeding year; and to bequests that came through his will at his

²¹ *Report of the President of Duke University, 1925-1931*, Bulletin of Duke University, Vol. IV, No. 4, April, 1932, p. 7.

death, October 10, 1925. In his Indenture of Trust, which also embraces these gifts and bequests, Mr. Duke expresses some convictions about education, and he makes one request and gives two pieces of advice concerning the educational administration of Duke University. By these words the general course of the University will be charted. They are significant and wise words and ought always to be kept in our minds. In order that we may examine them carefully and see how we are going about the building and organizing of the University in keeping with them, I quote in full:

'I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines, is, next to religion the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees, and faculty men of such outstanding character, ability, and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination, and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life. And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged, first, with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers, and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind; and second, to instruction in chemistry, economics, and history, especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom, and promote human happiness.'"²²

Active interest in research by certain professors at Duke University led, in 1919, to the establishment of the Committee on Research and to the beginning formulation of research policy within the institution. Through the initiative of this Committee, there were established grants-in-aid in units of \$500 or less for the employment of research assistants or for the purchase of books, apparatus and materials; a system of granting sabbatical leaves was also introduced; and a policy was instituted according to which worthy manuscripts were recommended to the college committee on publications. The application of these programs in Trinity College became a reality through the work of Professor W. K. Boyd and the late Professor J. J. Wolfe with the active coöperation and support of President W. P. Few. "With the organization of Duke University these projects became the nucleus of three present university policies which have important bearing on scholarly productivity and on research and investigation. These are the expanded program of research and investigative subsidies, the university sabbatical

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

leave, and the Duke University Press, representing the consolidation of publication activities. Their incorporation as an integral part of the program of Duke University constitutes one of the best guarantees that our institution will fulfil one of its primary obligations as a university: that of the advancement of knowledge."²³

The Duke Committee on Research consists of three members of the faculty appointed annually by the President of the University, who is *ex officio* a fourth member. One member of the Committee is a natural scientist, one is a social scientist, and the other represents the humanities. In the academic year 1932-1933, the composition of the Committee was as follows: Chairman, Professor Paul Gross (chemistry); members: Professors N. I. White (English) and J. Fred Rippy (history).

In advance of April first of each year, the Chairman of the Committee sends a form letter to each of the professors and instructors in all departments of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the undergraduate College, and the School of Religion, directing their attention to the fact that applications for research grants during the following academic year should reach the Committee by April the first. "No research grant may exceed \$500 and the grant may be used for the purchase of books, materials and apparatus, or for the employment of research assistants. If you wish to apply for a grant for the next academic year kindly state in writing the subject of your research, its scope, the amount of stipend desired, and the definite purposes for which the stipend is to be utilized. Please mail the statement to the chairman of the research committee."²⁴

When the applications are received, they are referred to the committee member into whose broader province of knowledge the request falls. He consults with fellow faculty members in the particular department concerned and makes recommendation to the Committee as a whole. All applications are then passed upon by the entire Committee. Final approval is in the authority of the President of the University, and the notifications as to awards are sent out by the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee meets formally three or four times a year and informally much more frequently.

During the academic year 1931-1932, the Committee in a statement to the President expressed itself as follows on the matter of graduate student subsidy through research assistantships: "In general your com-

²³ "Report of the Committee on Research," *Bulletin of Duke University*, Vol. IV, No. 4, 1932, p. 127.

²⁴ From letter of the Chairman of Committee on Research, Duke University, March 19, 1931.

mittee feels that the practice of allowing grants for research assistants should be encouraged. Such assistants properly employed increase greatly the productivity of investigators or scholars. This has been for some years a well established principle in industrial research and notable examples of its successful application to university research in recent years can be cited. It provides an efficient and economical means of increasing the output of a research worker of proven ability. It seems quite important to us, however, that the employment of such research assistants should be considered only from the viewpoint of the aid to the investigator in question and should not be considered from the standpoint of fellowship or scholarship grants to graduate students."

The secretarial work of the Committee is handled by the office staff of its Chairman, who is the head of the Department of Chemistry, and also, in charge of the Tobacco Research Organization.

Funds at the disposal of the Committee are provided from the University budget. In 1931-1932, the amount was approximately \$16,000. During 1932-1933, no appropriation was made for the work of the Committee, presumably because of the economic depression.

Definite reports are required on each project authorized. These are viewed at meetings of the Committee.

Two paragraphs quoted from the reports of the Committee on Research for the year 1931-1932 (summarizing a period from 1925-1932) and 1932-1933 illustrate the nature of research activity in the social sciences at Duke University.

The field of the social sciences is well represented by the appearance of a large number of books and articles among which are to be noted the following: Professor C. B. Hoover's *Economic Life of Soviet Russia*, which was widely read not only because of its timeliness but also because of its scholarly analysis and presentation; the publication of Professor William McDougall's *Modern Materialism and Emergent Evolution* and his *World Chaos—the Responsibility of Science*, both of which have provoked much discussion because of their significant philosophic and social implications; Associate Professor Carroll's scholarly and important study of *French Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs 1870-1914*, which has led to a revision of historical opinion with reference to certain aspects of the Franco-Prussian War; Professor E. J. Hamilton's significant studies of the monetary history of sixteenth and seventeenth century Spain made under joint subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation and the University; Professor J. F. Rippy's numerous contributions to the political and economic history of Hispanic America; Professor R. H. Shryock's writings on medical and public health history, of interest not only in themselves but as illustrating the value of research in the history of the sciences; Professor R. R. Wilson's investigations in international law relative to arbitration; and Professor W. T. Laprade's studies

of the relation of groups and parties to British public opinion and the development of eighteenth century politics. Among important publications in the form of textbooks and as indicative of the interest of the members of this group in pedagogical problems related to research there may be mentioned: Assistant Professor C. E. Landon's *Modern Industry* (with E. R. Bogart) and Professor W. T. Laprade's *British History for American Students*.²⁵

The contributions in the field of the social sciences represent a wide scope of interests among which may be mentioned: Dr. R. H. Woody's comprehensive study of the reconstruction period in South Carolina, widely recognized as an able and non-partisan interpretation by two Southerners of this key period in Southern History; the appearance of Professor William McDougall's "Energies of Man" in which he formulates in more comprehensive and very readable form his hormic psychology and shows its correlations with the views of others. Professor C. A. Ellwood's significant inquiry into, and evaluation of the methodology of the social sciences in relation to that of the natural sciences; the publication of Dr. S. T. McCloy's findings concerning Gibbon's antagonism to Christianity; Professor J. J. Spengler's interpretations of the significance of the declining birth rate; Professor J. R. Troxell's studies in unemployment insurance, and the appearance of Professor J. F. Rippy's book in which he coördinates many of his investigations in the history of Hispanic America.²⁶

No list is available of the publications which have originated from grants made by the Committee since its organization in 1919. It is now required that all publications of the faculty of Duke University pass through the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Research for the purpose of building up an authentic record concerning such matters. The publication of studies may, when necessary, be subsidized to some extent from the research funds at the disposal of the Committee. Many of the completed studies in the social sciences are published through the Duke University Press.

F. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Committee on Research in the Social Sciences

The Harvard University Committee on Research in the Social Sciences is the successor of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research. The Committee on Research in the Social Sciences officially began its functions as such on July 1, 1932.

The steps which led to the development of the present Committee can best be described in the following excerpts from an article by its Chairman, Professor Charles J. Bullock, on "Economic Research at

²⁵ "Report of the Committee on Research," *Bulletin of Duke University*, Vol. IV, No. 4, 1932, pp. 132-33.

²⁶ *Report of Duke University Committee on Research, 1932-1933*, p. 4. From the files of the Chairman, Professor Paul Gross.

Harvard University" in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of January 16, 1930.

In 1914 the Department of Economics, realizing how inadequately it was equipped not only for scientific investigation but even for securing the necessary materials for instruction, authorized the Chairman to present the subject to the President of the University, with the result that in 1915 the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* published an article upon 'The Need of Endowment for Economic Research,' in which the needs of the Department were fully set forth. In substance, the situation was that the modern economist was expected to make bricks without straw. Apart from the usual library facilities, the instructor in economics at Harvard, as at other universities, was expected to find materials for teaching and research as best he could and at his own expense. The personal and professional contacts, the knowledge of the field not to be derived from books, the search for data, the subsequent classification and analysis involving much routine work of a purely clerical character, the money for travel and stenographic expenditures, and all other things needed for the best results, he must manage as best he could.

Moreover, the plight of the Department was in glaring contrast with the condition of those departments concerned with the natural and physical sciences, in which it had long been a matter of course that money for research was a plain necessity. Yet economic research, properly conducted, is as expensive as research in any other field, and probably more expensive than in most others. The collection of the primary materials is often wholly beyond the ability of the individual investigator, and the subsequent analysis and study of data, always becoming more minute and laborious and involving much work of a purely clerical character, makes impossible demands upon the time and strength of an individual worker even though he have no other duties inside or outside the University. Moreover, time runs against him, for his materials are in the highest degree mutable. Some things, indeed, do not change. The law of diminishing returns is not likely to be modified in the near future, even by act of Congress or a national committee organized with headlines in the Monday papers for the purpose of discovering whether, in this new era, two and two may not make five. But such things as laws and institutions, methods of production, available natural resources, number and distribution of population, are in constant state of flux, so that the economist's task is never done. His materials must ever be collected anew, and his work ever repeated; the economic order changes, and the living specimens of today become in a few years the fossil remains of a bygone age. We are speaking, it will be noted, not of changes in theories but of mutations in the phenomena with which theories deal. In no field, probably, does the scientist have to deal with phenomena that change so generally and rapidly as in that of the social sciences, to which economics belongs.

As a beginning in the very large work of providing adequately for economic research, the article in the *Graduates' Magazine* suggested the endowment of research assistantships which would enable the University to give professors competent assistants like those provided for investigators in other fields. It also suggested that funds might be secured for the investigation of particular subjects that happened to be of timely interest. In con-

clusion, it pointed out that in a new undertaking of this character the first step is usually the hardest. The endowment of economic research at Harvard or any other university is a thing that can be finally and conclusively justified only by its results, while such results, in turn, are impossible without an endowment the necessity of which is not generally recognized. With hope, therefore, but without confident expectation, the Department of Economics brought its claim to the attention of friends of the University in 1915; and there the matter rested for a couple of years.

In the spring of 1917 the Corporation of Harvard University appointed a Committee on Economic Research, consisting of Professor Charles J. Bullock, Chairman, Messrs. Charles F. Adams, '88, Nicholas Biddle, '00, Frederic H. Curtiss, '91, Wallace B. Donham, '98, Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Business School, Ogden L. Mills, '05, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, '04, to whose number Mr. Robert Amory, '06, was later added. By that time the United States had entered the World War, and there could be no thought of securing endowment for a new scientific enterprise. It had been decided, however, that the first work of the Committee should be the organization of a statistical department for the collection and analysis of economic materials; and it was believed that, if such a department should undertake the study of current statistics relating to general business conditions, it would be possible to issue a publication that could become self-supporting. Graduates of the University contributed the sum of \$5,000 to provide for the necessary preliminary investigations; and Professor Warren M. Persons, formerly of Dartmouth and Colorado Colleges, who at the time was lecturer in economics at Harvard, was engaged to take charge of the work. By the following year his investigations had reached a point which justified the Committee in beginning publication of the *Review of Economic Statistics*, the first number of which appeared in January, 1919. *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, in its issue of April 8, 1920, contained an article describing the work of the *Review* in its first year; and therefore it will suffice in this article to state that the *Review* was published as part of a business service, later known as the Harvard Economic Service, which became self-supporting in its second year and subsequently showed a modest profit which was accumulated as a reserve to insure continuance of the enterprise.

The close of the War left the University facing many and great needs which had to be satisfied before the effort to obtain an endowment for economic research could be resumed. The Committee found itself with a statistical organization and a publication enterprise on its hands, which could support themselves and accumulate a moderate reserve but could not be expected to provide money for other purposes. Until 1928 conditions continued unfavorable for the prosecution of the original plan of providing the Department of Economics with the facilities it required for economic research and the collection of materials needed for the purpose of instruction.

Meanwhile the Harvard Economic Service had become a fairly large enterprise which involved financial and other responsibilities greater than had been originally contemplated and difficult for a university department to assume in perpetuity. It was therefore thought advisable to invite the subscribers to the Economic Service to coöperate in organizing an incorporated scientific society which should take over the conduct of the Economic

Service as well as all the assets and liabilities of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research. In December, 1927, this was accomplished, and the Harvard Economic Service went out of existence, to be succeeded by the Economic Service of the Harvard Economic Society.

The incorporation of the Harvard Economic Society left the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research in full existence, but without assets, liabilities, or activities. It also left unsolved the original problem with which the Committee started, namely, that of providing the facilities so sorely needed for research in the Department of Economics. Early in the year 1928 this problem was taken under consideration by a joint committee representing the Committee on Economic Research and the full professors in the Department, with the result that in the spring there was presented to the Harvard Corporation a proposal to enlarge the existing Committee by adding thereto all of the full professors in the Department of Economics who were not then members of that Committee. In due time this action was taken.

While the Committee was in process of reorganization, the problem of ways and means was fortunately solved by a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of the sum of \$150,000, payable in instalments not exceeding \$30,000 per annum over a period of five years. The terms of the grant provide for just such research as the Department of Economics visualized when it brought its needs to the attention of the President of the University in 1914. For the first time in its history, the Department can turn to economic research without the feeling that it is expected to make bricks without the necessary materials. For the first time, too, this great need of the Department, and therefore of the University, has found practical recognition, and on a generous scale which should insure substantial and significant results.

In the spring of 1932, representatives of the departments of history, government, and sociology expressed a desire to join with the Committee on Economic Research in the establishment of a larger committee to undertake organization of research in the entire field of the social sciences. Subsequent conferences brought general agreement that such a procedure was practicable if it could be adequately financed; and accordingly a plan was prepared for such an organization of research in the social sciences. This plan was approved by the Corporation of Harvard University on April 25, 1932. At the same time, the Corporation appointed all the full professors in the departments of history, government, economics, and sociology as a committee to supervise the work, authorizing them to elect an executive committee of not less than five nor more than seven members. This form of organization still persists as the basis of the operating structure of the Committee.

Following this action by the Harvard Corporation, the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, who throughout had been informed of the negotiations between the Committee and the representatives of the departments of history, government, and sociology, "made on April 13,

1932, a generous grant to Harvard University for the support of research in the social sciences. By the terms of the new grant, the old appropriation for economic research is discontinued, and the University will receive, for a period of five years, the sum of \$50,000 per annum, to which an additional grant of the whole or any part of the sum of \$25,000 per annum will be added in case the University receives from other sources gifts for the support of research in the social sciences. On May 9, 1932, the new committee, consisting of the full professors in the four departments above mentioned, met for organization, and subsequently adopted a budget for 1932."²⁷

As already stated, the membership of the Harvard Committee on Research in the Social Sciences consists of those of full professorial rank in the departments of history, economics, government, and sociology. In March, 1933, the following constituted the members of the full Committee: Chairman, Professor C. J. Bullock (economics); members: Professors W. C. Abbott (history), J. D. Black (economics), R. P. Blake (history), H. H. Burbank (economics), R. C. Cabot (sociology), W. L. Crum (economics), W. Y. Elliott (government), S. B. Fay (history), W. S. Ferguson (history), E. F. Gay (economics), A. C. Hanford (government), C. H. Haring (history), A. N. Holcombe (government), C. H. McIlwain (history), R. B. Merriman (history), S. E. Morison (history), A. D. Nock (history), A. M. Schlesinger (history), J. A. Schumpeter (economics), P. A. Sorokin (sociology), F. W. Taussig (economics), J. H. Williams (economics), G. G. Wilson (government), and H. A. Yeomans (government).

This larger Committee meets in late January or February of each academic year to elect its officers, determine matters of general policy and decide upon its budget for the succeeding fiscal year. Another meeting, largely in connection with matters of the budget, is usually held in October. There is an Executive Committee of five members elected by the full Committee with due regard to departmental representation. This Executive Committee meets frequently, averaging about once a month, at the call of the Chairman whenever there is business for it to transact. It has delegated to it by the full Committee control of administrative matters and the power to decide *ad interim* upon minor grants, with subsequent notification to the larger Committee at its regular meetings.

There is a full-time Secretary of the Committee who is elected by the

²⁷ *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research*, published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1932, pp. 3-4.

Executive Committee. Mrs. Glennon Gilboy, a trained statistician, who occupies that position, is also in charge of a well-organized statistical laboratory, with a staff of two assistants. Any grantee may bring all of his statistical work to the laboratory, though no compulsion is exerted to this end. Such work when done is charged against the grantee's appropriation according to a carefully determined schedule of rates. It is felt that this statistical laboratory increases efficiency and reduces waste. It is considered, due to the statistical inadequacies of the social science researcher, that the development is a quite significant one.

The Committee has established certain rules in connection with its operations, which are of interest in understanding its policies and method of functioning. These rules as of March, 1933, are seventeen in number, as follows:

1. For the present grants will ordinarily be made only to members of the Departments of History, Government, Economics and Sociology, and to other members of the staff of these departments who have received the Ph.D. degree.
2. (a) Grantees may resort to the laboratory for such assistance as they require, and work done there shall be charged at rates adopted by the Committee to the account of their appropriation; and
(b) Other persons shall not be entitled to have work done for them by the laboratory unless special funds are provided for such purpose, but that when it is possible and convenient to do so, the laboratory will allow members of the Departments of History, Government, Economics and Sociology to use its computing and other apparatus.
3. Projects likely to lead to the publication of substantial books, monographs or articles should be given the preference in making grants, while small grants unlikely to lead to substantial publication should be avoided.
4. A report is expected each year from each grantee concerning the progress made in his research.
5. In publications which have benefited to any substantial extent from Committee grants, due credit should be given to the Committee for the assistance it has rendered, and if any question concerning the form of such acknowledgment arises, the Committee should be consulted and acknowledgment made in such form as it may approve.
6. Grantees are to furnish the Committee with copies of any published work assisted by Committee grants in such numbers as may be desired, provided, in the case of expensive publications, due consideration be given to the cost of complying with this condition.
7. So far as the space allotted the Committee by the Harvard Corporation may permit, the Committee will furnish without charge office room or desk accommodations to grantees who may need them. In case office accommodations are rented, the rent will be charged to the grantee's appropriation unless the Executive Committee finds that the circum-

stances are so unusual as to justify the payment of rent by the Committee out of any funds that may be unappropriated at the time.

8. Ordinary room furnishings will be provided by the Committee without charge, and the Committee will also defray out of Committee funds moving or other extraordinary expenditures contributing to or facilitating the progress of the grantee's research.
9. So far as the equipment in its possession or its available resources permit, the Committee will supply grantees with ordinary computing machines and ordinary office equipment. But in applying this rule the Secretary or the Executive Committee shall give due consideration to the requirements of all grantees.
10. Except as above provided, all expenditures made or incurred by any grantee in the prosecution of his research are to be charged against his appropriation.
11. Office supplies and incidentals are to be charged against the appropriation of the grantee who requires them.
12. Only members of the Departments having grants and such employees as may be expressly authorized by the Executive Committee shall be permitted, in publications or elsewhere, to use the name of the Committee on Research in the Social Sciences.
13. (a) In the absence of previous arrangements between the grantee and the Committee, the Departments shall have the first option on the publication of any manuscript embodying the results of an investigation carried on with the aid of funds granted by the Committee.
(b) If the Departments do not accept this option within ninety days, exclusive of summer vacations, after the submission of a completed manuscript, the author shall have the right to publish elsewhere.
(c) For the present those studies which are accepted by the Departments shall be published as volumes in the various Harvard Series.
14. Grantees shall use sums granted only for purposes stated in their applications, except by arrangement with the Committee.
15. All books, manuscripts, and other materials purchased by grantees from Committee funds shall be the property of the Committee and shall be ultimately disposed of as the Committee determines.
16. No payments for clerical, bibliographical, or secretarial assistance are to be made to members of the family of a grantee.
17. No student in the University who is a candidate for a degree shall be employed by any grantee for work in aid of research which forms directly or indirectly part of the student's work for the degree in question.

Usually in December of each year, the Chairman of the Committee sends a letter to all members of the staff (professors, faculty instructors, instructors, and tutors who have already received their doctor's degree) informing them as, for instance, in 1932 that "the Committee on Research in the Social Sciences is preparing a budget to be recommended to the Corporation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933.

"If you have on hand or are undertaking research in aid of which you

desire to apply for a grant from the Committee, will you please make application on the enclosed blank and return to me at 40 Holyoke House not later than January 9, 1933.

"Since our funds are limited, all requests for grants should be kept down to the lowest possible amount."

Applications are made upon a form supplied by the Secretary of the Committee. This blank in the summer of 1933 was as given below in condensed form.

*Application for Grant From the
Harvard University Committee on Research
in the Social Sciences*

1. Signature: 2. Department:
3. Permanent Address: 4. Subject of proposed research: 5. Has this project been financed at any stage by any other organization? Explain:
..... 6. Are you applying elsewhere for money? Explain: 7. Outline of study and method of treatment:
8. Kind of assistance required:
9. Estimated cost of project for one year:
10. Itemized account of estimated expenditures:
11. Probable time required to complete project:
12. Probable form of publication:
13. Any other information which will assist the Committee in passing upon the application:
14. Date:

These applications are filed with the Secretary of the Committee, who, after the time limit specified, assorts them according to departments and sends them to the appropriate executive committee member. These executive committee members, after such consultation with their fellow departmental faculty members as they may consider advisable, appraise the applications, returning them with such appraisals to the secretary. Then, the applications are considered in meetings of the entire Executive Committee. The recommendations of this Committee, including all applications whether approved or disapproved, are reviewed for final action by the full Committee.

The Committee itself initiates no planned research; it aids professors in research which they desire to undertake. Its emphasis is upon individual research, though group or joint-research is encouraged or even given priority when it originates naturally. However, it feels that great research is nearly always individual. Substantial research which promises to lead to books of value is what is stressed, though research lead-

ing to significant articles is not overlooked. All grants are made upon an annual basis, with no commitment as to subsequent renewal, which may or may not be extended. The supervisory functions of the Committee, with regard to research projects aided, largely assume the nature of annual reports which are required to be made to the Chairman of the Committee.

The following is a list of the projects to which the Committee is granting aid in the budget as adopted for the year, 1933-1934:

I History

1. Professor Taylor—The Origins and Early Development of Representative Institutions in France.
2. Professor Abbott—The Period of Cromwell and Charles II, 1640-1685.
3. Professor Haring—Part II of Economic Literature on Latin America: A Tentative Bibliography.

II Government

1. Professor Friedrich—The German and the Prussian Civil Service.
2. Professor Wright—The Supreme Court and State Legislation.
3. Professor Holcombe—Trade Practise Conferences.
4. Doctor McClintock—Public Administration and Business Activity.
5. Doctor Benson—Administration of the Massachusetts Civil Service.

III Economics

1. Doctor Leontief—Statistical Analysis of the Interrelation of Industries and the Circuit Flow of Goods.
2. Professor Ham—(A) The Labor Movement in Post-War Germany.
(B) Social Insurance in Germany and England.
3. Professor Burbank—The General Property Tax in Massachusetts.
4. Professor Schumpeter—Industrial Trends and Fluctuations.
5. Professor Black—(A) Land Utilization Policy.
(B) Economics of Production.
6. Professor Mason—Municipal versus Private Ownership and Operation of Street Railways in the United States.
7. Professor Chamberlin—The French Railway Situation in 1933.
8. Doctor Wallace—Railway Earnings and the Rate Policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1920.
9. Dr. Elizabeth W. Gilboy, Secretary of the Committee—Statistics of Consumption.
10. Professor Harris—Some Statistical Applications of the Theory of Money.
11. Professor Usher—Deposit Banking in Barcelona.
12. Professor Cole—Interrelation of the Governmental Documents of Various Countries.

IV Psychology

1. Professor Allport—Studies in the Psychology of the Radio.

V Sociology

1. Professor Zimmerman—Family Budgets and Standards of Living.
2. Professor Sorokin—Studies in Social Dynamics.
3. Doctor Parsons—Studies in Recent Sociological Theory.

The Committee does not grant aid for the publication of studies. When a grantee is ready to publish, he may do as he pleases about the matter. Usually, he seeks a commercial publisher, and the resulting royalties accrue to him as the author. Such was the publication policy of the earlier Committee on Economic Research, and it continues as the policy of the new Committee. Since the Committee on Research in the Social Sciences at Harvard has just completed its first year of operations, there is of course no bibliography of its published studies to present. It would scarcely be germane to the purposes of this volume to set forth the list of publications originating from projects sponsored by the Committee on Economic Research.

The Bureau of International Research

The Bureau of International Research was established in 1924 as a result of a grant of \$50,000 a year from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for a period of five years to Harvard University and Radcliffe College "for the development of research of an international character in the social sciences." The Bureau is now in its ninth year. At the end of the first five-year period, a new grant was made by the Memorial, available for each of the ten years from July 1, 1929, through June 30, 1939, "for the promotion of research at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in the field of international relations."

The work of the Bureau is organized and administered by a committee appointed by Harvard University and Radcliffe College, of which on January 20, 1933, the composition was as follows: George Grafton Wilson, Chairman; Bernice Veazey Brown, Ada Louise Comstock, William Yandell Elliott, Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Manley Ottmer Hudson, and John Henry Williams.

"Attention is given not only to the current problems of international relations and international law, but also to the fundamental factors underlying international relations, of a social, racial, economic, psychological or political character. Emphasis is placed chiefly on current international problems without, however, foreclosing the possibility of

historical studies which may throw light on the problems of the present or of the future." ²⁸

Aid is given by the Bureau, particularly to research carried on by members of the faculties of Harvard and Radcliffe. The funds of the Bureau are not used for fellowships, but grants are made in some instances for studies undertaken by younger scholars who have completed the work for the doctor's degree.

The office of the Chairman sends out a letter about December of each year to members of the faculties of Harvard University and Radcliffe College in the departments of arts and sciences, law, business, and education, as well as to all deans, calling their attention to the fact that requests for aid in research within the field of international relations during the following academic year are in order and should be submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible. This letter is accompanied by application blanks calling for information on the following points: Subject of proposed research; previous special preparation of applicant for carrying on the proposed research; brief bibliography relating to subject; original sources of material and accessibility thereof; travel involved in the research and dates of same; proposed method of research in detail; anticipated results and international value of the research; date of first report; and an itemized estimate of necessary expenses.

Six copies of each application are required. One copy of all applications is sent to each member of the Committee a week in advance of the meeting at which they are to be scheduled for consideration. The Committee meets on the average about once each six weeks of the academic year.

The following is a list of the projects in progress under the auspices of the Bureau as of May 2, 1933:

1. Eleanor W. Allen—Foreign States before National Courts.
2. J. P. Baxter—The United States Navy as an Instrument of National Policy.
3. W. Y. Elliott—The British Commonwealth, an Experiment in Internationalism.
4. W. Y. Elliott—The Economic Control of the United Kingdom over the British Dominions.
5. W. Y. Elliott and J. H. Williams—International Cartels in the Non-ferrous Metals as Means of Controlling Production and Price Levels.
6. Rupert Emerson—Direct and Indirect Rule in British Malaya, Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies.

²⁸ *Researches: 1924-1929*, Bureau of International Research, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, p. 3.

7. Sidney B. Fay—The Influence of the Press as One of the Causes of the World War.
8. A. H. Feller—Law and Procedure of British-Mexican Claims Commission under the Agreement of October 29, 1926.
9. C. J. Friedrich—Forms and Extent of the Influence Exercised by Modern Parliaments upon the Conduct of Foreign Affairs.
10. Sheldon Blueck—European Ministries of Justice: a Comparative Study.
11. M. Gonsiorowski—The General Act for Pacific Settlement: 1928.
12. E. A. Hooton and A. M. Tozzer: Anthropological Researches.
 - Walter Cline—Anthropometric Series of Syrians.
 - E. A. Hooton—Anthropology of Criminals in the United States.
 - H. H. Kidder—Tunisian Jews.
 - Martin Luther—Finns and Lapps in this Country and in Europe.
13. Manley O. Hudson—Research in International Law. Harvard Law School.
14. Manley O. Hudson—Permanent Court of International Justice.
15. Michael Karpovich—The Impact of Western European Socialism on Russia and the Counter-Influence of Russian Socialism before 1917.
16. Theodore Kreps—International Competition in the Chemical Industry.
17. W. L. Langer—European Alliances and Alignments, 1890—1914.
18. R. I. Lovell—European Rivalries and the Partition of Southern Africa.
19. E. S. Mason—French Nineteenth Century Socialism.
20. E. S. Mason—Development of Socialism as an International Movement.
21. Frederick Merk—The Oregon Boundary Negotiations: 1818—1846.
22. Carl J. Ratzlaff—International Labor Organizations: Their Relations to the Activities of Political Labor Parties of Norway and Sweden.
23. M. W. Royse—International Effects of the Redistribution of Boundaries Following the World War.
24. Sarah Wambaugh—Struggle for the Saar.
25. George G. Wilson (Dr. Eleanor W. Allen)—Legal Bases for the Conservation of Maritime Resources.

The publication policy of the Bureau is of a varied nature. Its studies are published, with or without subsidy as may be required. A list of the publications of the Bureau of International Research as of May 2, 1933, arranged alphabetically according to author is given below:

Allen, Eleanor, *The Position of Foreign States before German Courts*, 64 pp.; *The Position of Foreign States before French Courts*, 54 pp.; *The Position of Foreign States before Belgian Courts*, 52 pp. (The Macmillan Company, 1928—1929).

Batsell, Walter R., *Soviet Rule in Russia* (The Macmillan Company, 1929), 871 pp.

Buell, Raymond L., *The Native Problem in Africa*, 2 vols. (The Macmillan Company, 1928), 2,159 pp.

Dulles, Eleanor L., *The French Franc, 1914—1918* (The Macmillan Company, 1929), 604 pp.

_____, *The Bank for International Settlements at Work* (The Macmillan Company, 1932).

Feilchenfeld, Ernst H., *Public Debts and State Succession* (The Macmillan Company, 1931), 952 pp.

Habicht, Max, *Post-War Treaties for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* (Harvard University Press, 1931), 1,135 pp.

Haring, Clarence H., *South America Looks at the United States* (The Macmillan Company, 1928), 243 pp.

Harris, Seymour E., *Monetary Problems of the British Empire* (The Macmillan Company, 1931), 585 pp.

Holcombe, Arthur W., *The Chinese Revolution* (Harvard University Press, 1930), 400 pp.

Kennelly, Arthur E., *Vestiges of Pre-metric Weights and Measures Persisting in Metric System Europe, 1926-27*.

Ladas, Stephen P., *International Protection of Trade Marks* (Harvard University Press, 1929), 144 pp.

_____, *International Protection of Industrial Property* (Harvard University Press, 1930), 985 pp.

_____, *The Exchange of Minorities, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey* (The Macmillan Company, 1931), 849 pp.

Mason, Edward S., *The Paris Commune* (The Macmillan Company, 1930), 402 pp.

Masterson, William E., *Jurisdiction in Marginal Seas* (The Macmillan Company, 1929), 449 pp.

Studies Published through Subsidy by Bureau

Graton, Louis G., *Hydrothermal Origin of the Rand Gold Deposits*, Pt. I—"Testimony of the Conglomerates," *Economic Geology* and the *Bulletin of the Society of Economic Geologists*, Vol. XV (May, 1930), Supplement to No. 3, 185 pp.

Ladas, Stephen P., *International Protection of Industrial Property*, French translation by M. de Boccard (1933).

Williams, George D., *Maya-Spanish Crosses in Yucatan*, papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. XIII, No. 1 (1931), 271 pp., 47 plates.

*Studies Published Through Sources Other Than the Bureau
of International Research*

Baxter, J. P., *The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship, with Special Reference to International Naval Competition* (Harvard University Press, 1933), 397 pp.

Birkhoff, George D., *Aesthetic Measure* (Harvard University Press, 1933), 226 pp.

Black, J. D., *Switzerland: A Guide to Official Statistics on Agriculture, Population and Food Supply*, United States Department of Agriculture, Pt. I—An annotated list of official publications, Pt. II—Methods of collection and analysis of official statistics, by J. D. Black and Fritz Bachmann. Mimeographed (Washington, D. C., March, 1932), 341 pp.

Black, J. D., *Greece: A Guide to Official Statistics on Agriculture, Population and Food Supply*. Pt. II, by J. D. Black and Constantin Ladas,

United States Department of Agriculture, mimeographed (Washington, D. C., October, 1932), 142 pp.

Elliott, W. Y., *The New British Empire* (McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1932).

Feller, A. H., and Hudson, Manley O., *A Collection of the Diplomatic and Consular Laws and Regulations of Various Countries*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1933 (in press).

Hocking, W. E., *The Spirit of World Politics* (The Macmillan Company, 1932), 571 pp.

Hooton, E. A., and Tozzer, A. M., Anthropological researches.

Coon, Carleton S., *Tribes of the Rif*, Peabody Museum, 1931, Harvard African Studies, Vol. IX, 417 pp., 67 plates.

Day, Caroline B., *Negro-White Crosses in the United States*, Peabody Museum, 1932. Varia Africana V, Harvard African Studies, Vol. X, Pt. II, pp. ix, 129, 55 plates.

Wulsin, Frederic R., *Archaeology of the Shari Basin*, Peabody Museum, 1931, Varia Africana V, Harvard Studies, Vol. X, Pt. I, pp. x, 88, 15 plates.

Hudson, Manley O., *International Legislation: A Collection of the Texts of Treaties and Conventions of the Last Ten Years*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1931, 4 vols., pp. xcvii, 3,218.

Hindmarsh, A. E., *Force in Peace* (Harvard University Press, 1933), 249 pp.

Langer, L. W., *European Alliances and Alignments, 1871-1890* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1931), 523 pp.

Prescott, Daniel, *Education and International Relations*, Harvard Studies in Education, XIV (Harvard University Press, 1930), 168 pp.

Roerbach, George E., *International Competition in the Trade of India*. Number 11 of Studies in World Economy series of the International Conciliation Pamphlets.

Wambaugh, Sarah, *International Plebiscites Since the World War*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1933 (in press).

White, Harry D., *French International Accounts* (Harvard University Press, 1933).

Bureau of Business Research

The Bureau of Business Research at Harvard University is a department of the Graduate School of Business Administration. Its personnel is determined by the Dean of the School. There is a managing director of the Bureau and an assistant director. The Associate Dean of the School also functions as Director of Research, and the Bureau comes under his general supervision.

The Bureau was established in 1911, and its director for the first five or six years of its life was Dr. Seldon O. Martin. Dr. Melvin T. Copland, who was one of the first field agents, became director in 1916. The present head of the organization (in 1933) is Professor Malcolm

McNair, Managing Director. Almost immediately after the establishment of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the new educational enterprise faced the problem of securing material for use in its teaching. The wide scope of the field of business administration, the rapidity with which changes occur in this province, and the lack of written materials and records comparable with those in other fields made it especially necessary in the pioneering stages to carry on organized research rather than to depend upon the uncoördinated efforts of individual professors conducting specialized studies. It was to meet this situation that the Harvard Bureau of Business Research was established, with a technically trained office staff and field force to gather, classify, and present facts about business.

From its beginning, the Bureau has conducted a series of studies of operating expenses in various retail and wholesale trades. The marketing expenses of grocery manufacturers is a pioneer investigation which has been made by the Bureau; and recently, it has been engaged upon a series of surveys of margins, expenses, and profits in the chain-store field. "In the course of its cost research work, the Bureau has accumulated 18,000 profit and loss statements and has published 88 bulletins. These studies not only have provided information for use in teaching but also have proved of service to business men in establishing standards for their guidance in the control of expenses. The Bureau also has been instrumental in the collection of 10,250 problems and cases. These have furnished the basis of business problem books edited by members of the Faculty for use in the various courses and in the Harvard Business Reports. Twenty-two problem books are now available and others are in preparation."²⁹

In its work the Bureau has developed certain standard policies which are as follows:³⁰

1. It carries on studies for the primary purpose of providing teaching material for use in the Harvard Business School. No studies are undertaken which do not contribute directly or indirectly to this purpose.
2. The results of all studies which the Bureau conducts are published and made generally available as soon as the Bureau is satisfied with the accuracy, adequacy, and significance of the findings.
3. The Bureau accepts financial assistance from business firms and

²⁹ *Graduate School of Business Administration, Official Register of Harvard University*, Vol. XXIX, No. 28, June 22, 1932, pp. 84-85.

³⁰ *Bulletins of the Bureau of Business Research, Harvard University*, published by Graduate School of Business Administration (Cambridge, Massachusetts, June, 1932), pp. 28-29.

associations for the support of studies which promise to contribute to the educational program of the Harvard Business School.

4. Since the Bureau is not a commercial organization, all its studies are made on a cost, non-profit basis.

5. The Bureau does not conduct private investigations for the benefit of individual companies.

6. All data obtained from business firms are regarded and handled as strictly confidential. Reports are coded upon receipt, names of individual coöperating firms are never revealed, and findings are presented in such a form as to prevent the disclosure of the figures of individual firms, unless specific permission for publication of individual figures has been granted. Under no circumstances do members of an industry, students in the Harvard Business School, or any other persons outside the immediate organization of the Bureau have access to the data secured from individual firms.

7. The Bureau assumes complete responsibility for the conclusions drawn from these studies as published in its bulletins.

8. Each firm supplying information for a Bureau study receives a complimentary copy of the bulletin presenting the results of that study. To others bulletins are sold at stated prices.

The budget of the Bureau varies from year to year. At one time, in 1924, when a considerable emphasis was being placed upon the gathering of cases, its staff numbered ninety, including field men, secretaries, and statistical, stenographic, and clerical assistants. The total budget of the Bureau at that time was in the vicinity of \$200,000 a year, of which \$60,000 to \$70,000 annually was contributed by trade associations to support the cost studies in progress at that time. By 1926, the demand for teaching materials had been somewhat appeased and the responsibility for the direction of field agents on case work devolved again upon the instructor in charge of the respective course. Once again the Bureau concentrated its efforts primarily on studies of a statistical nature, seeking to place these studies upon a self-supporting basis by means of contributions from trade associations and occasionally from individual business firms. This policy prevails to some extent at the present time, so that the budget of the Bureau is partly determined by the support offered by business organizations for the investigation of particular projects. The current chain-store studies, on the other hand, are being financed from the general research funds of the School.

The Bureau during the twenty-two years of its functioning has developed an impressive list of publications, including (August, 1933) ninety-four titles, which is entirely too lengthy to give here.

The Milton Fund and the Clark Bequest

The Milton Fund at Harvard University, consisting of somewhat more than a million dollars, originated in the following manner. The late William F. Milton of the class of 1858 left the bulk of his estate to his wife for life and after her death to Harvard University for the purpose, first, of building a library if the University had no suitable library (in the meanwhile the Widener Memorial Library had been built), and then:

If said fund is not used in constructing and erecting such library building, or if a part thereof remains after such construction, I then hereby authorize and empower said President and Fellows of Harvard College to use the *income* of said fund, or such *income* thereof as remains after constructing said library building, from time to time, either in whole or in part, to defray the expenses of any special investigation of a medical, geographical, historical or scientific nature which said corporation may from time to time desire to make or prosecute in the interests of, or for promoting the physical and material welfare and prosperity of the human race, or to assist in the discovery and perfecting of any special means of alleviating or curing human disease, or to investigate and determine the value or importance of any discovery or invention, or for any other special or temporary object of the nature above stated. . . .

Joseph H. Clark of the class of 1857 in his will left a bequest of \$50,000 to Harvard University to be kept as a permanent fund " . . . the income of which shall be devoted to the encouragement and advancement of original research in such manner as to the President and Fellows of said College shall seem best."

The combined income from these two bequests, which furnished aid on March 18, 1933,³¹ to forty-seven members of the Harvard faculty in the aggregate sum of approximately \$43,000, is administered by a Committee on the Award of the Milton Fund, appointed each year by the Corporation in order to advise it in making a selection among the investigations proposed and the allotment of income for such purposes. This Committee in the academic year 1932-1933 consisted of Chairman Frank Jewett (a business man), and Professors C. H. McIlwain (history) and W. M. Wheeler (biology).

Any member of the instructing or scientific or administrative staff of the University is eligible for research aid from these funds, and early in the academic year, the President of the University, through the office of the Secretary of the Corporation, sends out a notice to eligible individuals informing them that applications are in order and specify-

³¹ *The New York Times*, Sunday, March 19, 1933, p. 34.

ing the date by which these must be submitted. Application blanks—accompanying the notices or supplied upon request from the office of the Secretary of the Corporation—must be made out in triplicate. These applications call for the following information:

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FROM THE MILTON FUND OR FROM THE CLARK BEQUEST

REQUEST MADE BY: **DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT—short descriptive title:

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION—regardless of department with which applicant is connected, as chemistry, zoölogy, etc.:

FORMER REQUESTS FOR AID FROM THESE FUNDS—state year in which request was made, amount, subject and whether or not granted:

AMOUNT OF PRESENT REQUEST—if grant is to apply for more than one year, divide the amount proportionally, and list by years:

TIME REQUIRED FOR INVESTIGATION

PURPOSE—Describe proposed investigation briefly and list estimated expenditures under suitable headings such as “purchase of apparatus,” “salary of assistants” (state whether competent assistants are available), “traveling expenses,” “living expenses.” If necessary, append more detailed description, but in this case all of the salient points should appear in the digest given in this space.

One copy of each application is supplied every member of the committee on awards. This Committee, after the necessary consultation with those who are best informed as to the qualifications of applicants not well known to its members, makes its recommendations directly to the President of the University. This official transmits the committee report to the Corporation for final action.

The notice sent out by President A. Lawrence Lowell under date of November 1, 1932, states that “if aid is requested for an investigation by a member of a department or school which has its own funds for research, this fact will be duly considered by the Committee in recommending grants.” No allotments are made for more than two years, but in justified instances renewals are possible. “In all cases where grants are made, it is expected that the recipients will send to the Corporation shortly after June 30th of each year during which the grant applies a brief report in triplicate giving the scientific results obtained.”

The following is a list of the awards as announced on March 18, 1933:³²

1. Louis Allard, Professor of French, to investigate the relation of the theatre and contemporary life in France from 1830 to 1848 for third volume.
2. Glover M. Allen, Associate Professor of Zoölogy, to study Chinese and Mongolian mammals.
3. Lawrence W. Baker, Professor of Orthodontia, to study the growth and development of the bones of the head and the effects of deficient diet on tooth structure and bone.
4. Thomas Barbour, Director of the University Museum, to aid in the publication of the third edition of the "Check List of North American Reptiles and Amphibians."
5. Joseph C. Bequaert, Assistant Professor of Entomology, for a study of the relationship and distribution of African Achatinid mollusks.
6. Marland Billings, Assistant Professor of Geology, for a field study of the Moosilauke Quadrangle, New Hampshire.
7. Charles F. Brooks, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory, to investigate, the characteristics of polar and equatorial air currents.
8. Charles T. Brues, Associate Professor of Economic Entomology, to study the development of symbiotic micro-organisms and the growth of mycetomata in certain insects.
9. Kirk Bryan, Associate Professor of Physiography, for a study of the physiography of the Rio Puerco (New Mexico) in relation to present and prehistoric inhabitants.
10. William B. Castle, Associate Professor of Medicine, for etiology of macrocytic anemia.
11. William J. Clench, Lecturer on Zoölogy, to aid in publishing a paper on the "Distribution of *Liguus* in Southern Florida."
12. Walter B. Cline, Instructor in Anthropology, for study of native African cultures.
13. Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., Assistant Curator of Mammals, for a revision of the classification of chimpanzees.
14. G. Kenneth Coonse, Instructor in Orthopaedic Surgery, to measure intrapleural pressures in various pathological conditions.
15. Walter F. Dearborn, Professor of Education, for his investigation of the relation of asymmetry of ocular images to reading disability.
16. Raphael Demos, Lecturer on Philosophy, for a study of Plato's "Doctrine of Non-Being."
17. Bernard de Voto, Instructor in English, to assist in an inquiry into social mechanisms, North and South, during the Civil War.
18. Oliver L. Fassig, Research Associate at the Blue Hill Observatory, for a study of the climate of our tropical island possessions in the West Indies.
19. Sterling P. Fergusson, Research Associate at the Blue Hill Observa-

³² *Ibid.*

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tory, to determine the influence of mountains on meteorological data.

- 20. Marcel Francon, Instructor in Romance Languages, for photostats of manuscripts of poems of the fifteenth century in France, Belgium, and Germany.
- 21. James C. Greenway, Jr., Associate in Ornithology, for the publication of a report on collections of birds from Northwest Yunna, China.
- 22. Ludlow Giscom, Research Curator in Zoölogy, to prepare illustrations of new genera and species of birds and reptiles from Africa, Central America, and China.
- 23. Paul H. Harris, Instructor in Romance Languages, for letters and documents recently discovered in the private archives of the Guicciardini in Florence.
- 24. Henry Jackson, Jr., Assistant Professor of Medicine, for an investigation of the blood-forming properties of pentose nucleotide.
- 25. Edwin C. Kemble, Professor of Physics, for the preparation of an advanced text on equantum mechanics.
- 26. Otis H. Lee, Instructor in Philosophy, for a study of the German origins of F. H. Bradley's philosophical thought.
- 27. Theodore Lyman, director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, for apparatus for the study of cosmic rays.
- 28. Lionel S. Marks, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, for an investigation of the influence of discharge ducts on the performance of fans.
- 29. Roger B. Merriman, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science, to verify reference foot-notes and prepare a manuscript of the fourth volume, "Rise of the Spanish Empire."
- 30. George A. Morgan, Jr., Instructor in Philosophy, to relate the systematic principles implicit in the writings of Nietzsche.
- 31. Raymond J. Nagle, Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry, for a study of metallography of the Nable Metals.
- 32. Arthur D. Nock, Frothingham Professor of the History of Religion, to complete his examination of the manuscripts of *Corpus Hermeticum* and to prepare a critical text.
- 33. Otto Oldenberg, Professor of Physics, to search for unstable atoms and molecules in the electric discharge by an investigation of absorption spectra.
- 34. Charles Palache, Professor of Mineralogy, for a revision of Dana's "System of Mineralogy."
- 35. James L. Peters, Assistant Curator of Ornithology, to prepare a manuscript of the third volume of the "Check list of the World," and to complete the typing of the second volume.
- 36. William H. Pickering, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Emeritus, for the construction of a Map of Mars.
- 37. Chandler R. Post, Professor of Greek and Fine Arts, for the study of original Spanish paintings in Spain and in Germany, in the preparation of Volume VI of "History of Spanish Painting."
- 38. Benjamin Rand, Librarian, in charge of the Philosophical Library, to prepare for publication a newly discovered manuscript, entitled "John Locke—Book of References."
- 39. Alfred C. Redfield, Professor of Physiology, for a study of the effect

of oxygenation and reduction upon the hydrogen in concentration of hemocyanin solutions.

40. Oscar K. Rice, Instructor in Chemistry, for a study of the exchange of energy between activated and unactivated molecules in unimolecular reactions.
41. Francis B. Sayre, Professor of Law, for a follow-up study of former inmates of Concord Reformatory ten years after their discharge.
42. Howard C. Seymour, Assistant in Education, for an investigation of the age at which children leave school.
43. Kurt H. Thoma, Professor of Oral Pathology, for cuts for a textbook entitled "Clinical Pathology of the Jaws."
44. Joseph L. Walsh, Associate Professor of Mathematics, for the preparation of material for a treatise, "Interpolation and Approximation by Rational Functions in the Complex Domain."
45. W. Lloyd Warner, Assistant Professor of Social Anthropology, for a study of the social organization of a Southern community.
46. John D. Wild, Instructor in Philosophy, to prepare for publication "The Life and Writings of Bishop Berkeley."
47. Jeffries Wyman, Jr., Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, for work on the electrical properties and behavior of amino acids, polypeptides, and proteins as revealed by their dielectric behavior.

G. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Social Science Research Council of Michigan

The Social Science Research Council of Michigan is a non-profit corporation, organized in January, 1930, under the provisions of Act No. 84 of the Public Acts of Michigan for 1921. The purpose or purposes for which it was formed are as follows:

To encourage, aid, counsel, support, and / or direct, and / or to carry on or conduct, directly or indirectly, (1) any scientific work of investigation or research in any of the general fields of the social sciences, and / or (2) any group, movement, institution or organization engaged in any scientific work of investigation or research in any of the general fields of the social sciences, and / or (3) the devices, means, agencies or instrumentalities that may be useful in any scientific work of investigation or research in any of the general fields of the social sciences.³³

The principal office of the Council is the University of Michigan, and the said corporation is to be financed by voluntary contributions. The regular annual meeting of the members of the corporation is held on the third Saturday of January of each year at 10 a. m. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Chairman or by the request of five members. The order of business at these meetings is determined by the Chairman unless otherwise ordered by the members.

³³ *Articles of Incorporation of Social Science Research Council of Michigan.*

The constituent membership of the corporation shall consist of representative from each of the following departments of the University of Michigan, to wit: Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology; and of such other representatives and persons as shall be invited by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors to join the corporation. The constituent members shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of professorial rank, and of instructors holding the doctor's degree, in the faculties of their respective departments.³⁴

The board of directors of the corporation consists of all members of the corporation, and holds its regular annual meeting on the third Saturday in January of each year immediately upon adjournment of the annual meeting of the members of the corporation. Special meetings of the board may be called in the same manner as prescribed for such meetings of the members of the corporation.

An executive committee is provided which is composed of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The chairman of the corporation is chairman of the executive committee.

The present composition (July 21, 1933) of the Board of Directors, which is now synonymous with membership in the corporation, is as follows: Professor Carl E. Guthe, Department of Anthropology; Professor Preston E. James, Department of Geography; Professor Charles F. Remer, Department of Economics; Professor Henry F. Adams, Department of Psychology; Professor Olin W. Blackett, School of Business Administration; Professor R. D. McKenzie, Department of Sociology; Dean Henry M. Bates, School of Law; Professor John P. Dawson, School of Law; Professor J. R. Hayden, Department of Political Science; Professor K. C. McMurry (Geography), Member at Large; Professor Max Handman (Economics), Member at Large; and Professor L. C. VanderVelde, Department of History.

The officers of the Council as determined at the last annual meeting on January 21, 1933, are: Professor R. D. McKenzie, Chairman; Professor J. R. Hayden, Vice-chairman; Professor C. F. Remer, Secretary; and Professor O. W. Blackett, Treasurer.

The custom of the Council has been to change its officers annually, with the exception of the secretary, whose tenure has been of a more permanent nature. The term of membership on the body is for a period of three years, on a "stagger" basis, with the privilege of reëlection. The composition of the body has been characterized by the stability of its personnel.

³⁴ *Book of Records* of the Social Science Research Council of Michigan, "By Laws" of the Corporation, p. 16.

The organization has held a number of meetings since its beginning, and has discussed a number of research projects, largely of a coöperative nature, which it would like to sponsor. It has a Committee on Projects and a Committee on Ways and Means.

The thought back of its organization was that to an increasing extent private bequests and foundation support would be available for research in the social sciences. Such an organization, with an entity independent of the University would be more favored in receiving such financial support and more advantaged in administering it when received than the University itself, though the research would be done by the faculty of the University with such employed research staff as might be necessary. The economic depression has seriously inhibited the attainment of the objectives of the Council, but it persists in the hope that with the improvement of business conditions it may enter into a period of real achievement.

The Faculty Research Fund

There is at the University of Michigan a Faculty Research Fund which, in 1932-1933, amounted to \$30,000. The fund is administered by the Executive Board of the Graduate School. This Board consists of eight members (appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School with the approval of the President) together with the President of the University and the Dean of the School. The Assistant to the President acts as Secretary of the Fund, and applications for aid are made, through the Dean, to the Executive Board, which has the power of final decision in such matters. Such applications are supported by recommendations from the particular department with which the candidate is connected. The budgets of all departments contain funds available for research. The Faculty Research Fund, through relatively small grants—usually of a few hundred dollars—supplements these budgetary research funds for such purposes as research assistants, travel expenses, special equipment, photostating, etc.

Grants in the social sciences aggregating \$4,081 were made in 1932-1933 from the Faculty Research Fund to the following persons, listed with the projects thus supported:

1. A. S. Aiton (History)—Transcripts of Spanish constitutions.
2. L. J. Carr (Sociology)—Clerical, miscellaneous and travel expenses of a study of juvenile delinquency in southern Michigan cities.
3. V. W. Crane (History)—Photostats and transcripts of documents relating to the political writings of Benjamin Franklin.

4. A. L. Cross (History)—Photostats of documents relating to the English Court of Augmentation.
5. S. D. Dodge (Geography)—A graduate assistant to aid in a geographical field study in New England.
6. D. L. Dumond (History)—Photostating manuscripts and other materials in connection with studies of the causes of the Civil War.
7. M. R. Gilmore (Anthropology)—Assistance by the hour in classifying, etc., materials in the Ethnobotanical Laboratory.
8. M. R. Gilmore (Anthropology)—Ethnobotanical work in the Museum of Anthropology.
9. R. B. Hall (Geography)—Assistance in carrying out geographical field work in Japan.
10. P. E. James (Geography)—Field expenses in the study of an area in the Rocky Mountains.
11. J. K. Pollock (Political Science)—Expenses of tabulating data in a study of The Participation of Voters in Ann Arbor Elections.
12. C. F. Remer (Economics)—Preparation of maps and charts in a study on Foreign Capital in China.
13. B. W. Wheeler (History)—Transcripts and photostats from archives to be used in the study of the career of Juan de Zumarrage, first Bishop of Mexico.
14. L. A. White (Anthropology)—Expenses of bringing an adult male Indian from the Pueblo of Santo Domingo (New Mexico) to assist in his studies.

Bureau of Business Research

The Bureau of Business Research at the University of Michigan was established in October, 1925, by action of the Board of Regents. It is constituted as a division of the School of Business Administration, and functions to coördinate and facilitate the research of the members of the faculty in business administration. Through the operations of the Bureau, the School develops valuable contacts with outside business concerns, which process serves to keep it in touch with current problems of commerce and industry. In this manner, the curriculum of the School is enriched and assistance is rendered to modern business enterprise by means of the scientific results achieved.

The line of reasoning which led to the formation of the Bureau is set forth in the following quotation from its first director, Doctor Edmund E. Day, formerly Dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Michigan:

Business research, as distinct from technological research, is still in some quarters an object of suspicion. By many business executives it is thought to be commonly false or misleading, and invariably theoretical and

impracticable. Those who hold this view regard a growing volume of business research with grave doubts, if not open disfavor.

But if the real nature of the work be understood, this hostile attitude toward business research can hardly be maintained. For after all business research is nothing more than fact-finding in the field of business. Of course, the facts brought to light may vary widely in their importance and applicability; but the necessity of facts in the solution of current business problems will be questioned by none. Business research, as the formal method by which the less obvious facts of business are ascertained, is an indispensable adjunct of modern business procedure.

That this is the case is evidenced by the growing importance of research activities. Research departments in large business organizations, in trade associations, in private consulting services, and in the business schools and quasi-academic institutes vie with the government offices in a widespread effort to uncover the salient facts of commercial and industrial life. The work is being pushed with increasing intelligence and vigor. And there is every reason to believe that the results obtained are influencing more and more the conduct of business enterprise.

The multiplicity of agencies which are active in the work has its advantages and disadvantages. The danger of duplication of effort is obvious to all. Furthermore, the present lack of effective coördination clearly involves unnecessary costs and annoyances. But a considerable diversity of agencies is desirable in so far as the different types of organization function in distinctive ways.

Research agencies under university auspices have their own characteristic features. Since they are somewhat removed from the immediate issues of business, they may proceed more deliberately and with more regard to the long-time as contrasted with the short-time aspects of each business problem. They may be expected to bring a somewhat more disinterested point of view to the study of business problems. They may work more freely with information of a confidential character since they have no reason for using the material competitively. University research has the further advantage of having access to a more representative scientific staff than can be at the immediate disposal of most business concerns. In various ways the facilities for business research in the larger universities are admirably adapted for analyzing some of the more fundamental problems of commercial and industrial life.³⁵

The present Director of the Bureau is Professor Clare E. Griffin who is Dean of the School of Business Administration. There is an Assistant Director, Dr. M. H. Waterman, Assistant Professor of Finance. In addition, a full-time research staff is maintained, consisting, in 1931-1932, of eight research associates and a secretary. Due to the depression, this number has been considerably reduced. The teaching load of the professors in the School of Business Administration averages around

³⁵ Edmund E. Day in "Foreword" to *The Life History of Automobiles* by C. E. Griffin, Michigan Business Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, February, 1926, pp. iii-iv.

six hours a week, and the Bureau functions to make it possible for them to carry forward the research in which they are interested.

A number of graduate students are employed by the Bureau in a part-time capacity. Usually they are paid a stipend of around \$500 a year for twenty-one hours of work a week. The work of these students is under the immediate supervision of a full-time research member of the staff.

The financing of the Bureau is almost entirely from the budget of the University through the School of Business Administration. Other funds are derived from the sale of publications and of the services of the Bureau to business enterprises. From time to time, some financial support is secured through coöperative arrangements with outside business concerns. However, a close scrutiny is given such cases, the criteria applied being that results must be scientific in nature, significant, and worthy of publication. Ordinarily, the budget of the Bureau totals some \$25,000, but for the year 1933-1934 this has been reduced to \$11,000.

The present program of the Bureau is considerably reduced, due to decreased budget. The following are the projects under way as of July 20, 1933:

1. Howard Gault—Performance of Department Stores.³⁶
2. V. P. Timoshenko—Agriculture and the World Depression.
3. M. L. Niehuss—Effect of Special Assessments on Property Values in Detroit.
4. C. L. Jamison—Financial Policies of Corporations.

Publications of the Bureau appear in two series: "Michigan Business Studies" and "Michigan Business Cases." The business studies are the result of projects undertaken by the faculty of the School of Business Administration and carried on through the facilities of the Bureau. Some thirty-four business studies have come to publication in this way. A list of them to July, 1933, is as follows:

Michigan Business Studies

Volume I

1. *The Life History of Automobiles*, by C. E. Griffin.
2. *An Index of Local Real Estate Prices*, by Herman Wyngarden.
3. *Suggestions for Employees*, by Z. Clark Dickinson.
4. *Standard Departmental Stock-Sales Ratios for Department Stores*, by Carl N. Schmalz.

³⁶ This is a continuing project which results annually in a publication entitled *Performance of Department Stores*.

5. *Sales Quota Systems*, by C. E. Griffin.
6. *Operating Statistics for the Credit and Accounts Receivable Departments of Retail Stores: 1927*, by Carl N. Schmalz.
7. *Measures of Business Conditions in Michigan*, by O. W. Blackett.
8. *Standards of Departmental Performance in Department Stores: 1927*, by Carl N. Schmalz.
9. *Real Estate Subdividing Activity and Population Growth in Nine Urban Areas*, by Ernest M. Fisher.
10. *Industrial and Commercial Research: Functions, Finances, Organization*, by Z. Clark Dickinson.

Volume II

1. *Factory Labor Turnover in Michigan*, by O. W. Blackett.
2. *Problems of Hospital Management, with Special Reference to the University of Michigan Hospital*, by Albert E. Sawyer.
3. *Business and the Young Accountant; Vocational Experiences of the College Graduate*, by Clarence S. Yoakum.
4. *Standard Departmental Stock-Sales Ratios for Department Stores: Fall Season*, by Carl N. Schmalz and O. W. Blackett.
5. *Catalog of Long-Term Leases in Detroit*, by Ernest M. Fisher and Marvin L. Niehuss.
6. *Monthly Standards of Performance for Department Stores: 1928-1929*, by Edgar H. Gault.
7. *Subdivision Accounts*, by Herbert F. Taggart.
8. *Problems of Long-Term Leases*, by Marvin L. Niehuss and Ernest M. Fisher.
9. *The Rôle of Agricultural Fluctuations in the Business Cycle*, by Vladimir P. Timoshenko.
10. *Yearly Standards of Performance for Department Stores: 1928-1929*, by Edgar H. Gault.

Volume III

1. *Earnings of Women in Business and the Professions*, by Margaret Elliott and Grace E. Manson.
2. *Management of Unit Banks*, by Charles L. Jamison.
3. *Occupational Interests and Personality Requirements of Women in Business and the Professions*, by Grace E. Manson.
4. *Monthly and Yearly Standards of Performance for Department Stores: 1930*, by Edgar H. Gault.
5. *Effect of the Foreign Market on the Growth and Stability of the American Automobile Industry*, by D. M. Phelps.

Volume IV

1. *Real Estate Valuation, A Statement of the Appraisal Problem and a Discussion of the Principles Involved in the Development of Valuation Methods*, by F. M. Babcock.
2. *Real Property Leases and the Federal Income Tax*, by H. F. Taggart.
3. *Preferred Stocks as Long-Term Investments*, by R. G. Rodkey.
4. *Performance of Department Stores*, by Edgar H. Gault.

5. *Land Subdividing and the Rate of Utilization*, by Ernest M. Fisher and Raymond F. Smith.

Volume V

1. *Financial Policies of Public Utility Holding Companies*, by Merwin H. Waterman, 186 pp.
2. *The Detroit Money Market*, by G. Walter Woodworth, 221 pp.
3. *Performance of Department Stores: 1932*, by Edgar H. Gault, 83 pp.
4. *Wholesale Distribution of Breakfast Cereals in Southern Michigan*, by Edgar H. Gault and Raymond F. Smith, 47 pp.

Instruction in the University of Michigan School of Business Administration is conducted very largely by the case method. For the past five years, the Bureau of Business Research has been developing "Michigan Business Cases," involving the collection of business facts and problem material for use in instruction by the case or problem method. Such a procedure provides the teaching staff with up-to-date teaching material in the form best suited to the method of instruction used. Seven such collections have resulted in publications as follows:

- No. 1. *A Problem in Business Policy*, 17 pp.
- No. 2. *Problems in Sales Management*, 49 pp.
- No. 3. *Problems in Business Statistics*, 45 pp.
- No. 4. *A Problem in Business Policy*, 16 pp.
- No. 5. *Problems in Personnel Management*, 47 pp.
- No. 6. *Problems in Financial Management*, 61 pp.
- No. 7. *Problems in Advertising*, 48 pp.

Bureau of Government

The Bureau of Government at the University of Michigan was established in 1914. The major objectives of the Bureau are:

1. To facilitate research in municipal government, especially in projects relating to Michigan. (In this connection the Bureau directly cooperates with the Michigan Municipal League, which serves as a means of contact with the cities of the State, with State commissions, and with other governmental agencies.)
2. To promote publication and distribution of the products of the research carried on within it.
3. To serve as a reference library for students, particularly in the field of public administration, including municipal government and administration.
4. To furnish a collection of material for graduate students in the curriculum in municipal administration.

The Bureau of Government is an integral part of the Department of

Political Science, and Professor Thomas H. Reed has been Director of it since 1922. There is no governing or advisory council, except insofar as the political science department functions in that capacity.

The only staff which the Bureau maintains, in addition to the Director, who also teaches in the Department of Political Science and heads the Committee on the Curriculum in Municipal Administration of the Graduate School, is a secretary-librarian. The Bureau is financed from the budget of the Department of Political Science, except for a special appropriation made by the Board of Regents for the purpose of adding to the collection of books and pamphlets relating to municipal administration, which the Bureau has been building up since its inception. Last year, 1932-1933, the department's contribution, in addition to the services of the Director, was \$2,640. The appropriation from the Board of Regents, made in 1931, was in the lump sum of \$3,600, to be used over an indefinite period at the discretion of the Director.

The Bureau of Government Library is separate in organization from that of the University Library, having no organic connection with it. The Bureau Library provides a collection of research materials in the field of local and State government and administration, both here and abroad. The collection supplements (and does not duplicate, except for basic reference books) the material in other libraries on the campus. Any treatment of a city, local, or State governmental problem from an administrative angle lies within the scope of the collection: public health, for instance, as it relates to city public health departments, publicity, etc., or to county health units; crime as it relates to police organization and methods, or to political corruption in city and State elections and government; city planning as it relates not to architectural forms but to city progress. A good deal of the material in the library relates to *forms* of city government, and annual reports of city manager cities are obtained wherever possible. A special effort is made to obtain annual reports of Michigan cities. Considerable emphasis is given to administrative and local law. Up-to-date collections of city charters, zoning ordinances, and election laws are maintained. Ordinances and council proceedings of large cities and of such Michigan cities as publish them are on file. Current city and State legislation is closely watched and copies of bills and ordinances pending or proposed are often referred to. There is a complete file of current State manuals and year-books and lists of local officials in each State. Local finance and taxation is especially stressed. State financial material issued for the past five years has been added to the collection, as well as all studies of State administrative reorganization problems made during that period.

Bulletins of municipal research bureaus and of State leagues of municipalities form a valuable part of the collection. These organizations publish research reports at irregular intervals, and these reports are usually of much importance. Proceedings and reports of national associations are perhaps a still more valuable part of the collection.

The library, as of July 20, 1933, consists of about 12,000 pieces of catalogued material and a vertical file housed in sixteen drawers. About 100 periodicals are regularly received, many of them issued weekly. Considerable English, French, and German material is included in the collection.

The research projects being carried on in 1932-1933 were as follows:

1. Miss Ione M. Ely, Secretary-Librarian, in connection with a committee of the Special Libraries Association—The preparation of a list of reference sources for special libraries.
2. Clarence H. Elliott, Research Assistant—The Recall in Michigan.
3. T. H. Reed, Director, and Dr. A. W. Bromage, Assistant Professor of Political Science—A Survey of County and Township Organization in Michigan.³⁷
4. A. W. Bromage, with student help—An Analysis of Urban and Rural Representation in County Boards of Supervisors in Michigan.
5. Graduate students under the joint direction of Dr. A. W. Bromage and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Michigan Municipal League:
 - (a) Paul H. Morris—Police and Fire Boards in Michigan Cities.
 - (b) Byron Rockwood—The Control of Business Signs in Michigan Cities.
 - (c) Marcus Rosky—Removal Powers of the Governor over Municipal Officials in Michigan.
 - (d) S. H. Dills—The Legal Bases of Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities in Michigan.
6. T. H. Reed, Director—An extensive revision and enlargement of his text, entitled *Municipal Government in the United States*.

The Bureau of Government is an important adjunct to the Curriculum in Municipal Administration which was organized by the University of Michigan for the purpose of training men and women for the administrative service of cities and other public or quasi-public agencies. It may be noted in this connection that the graduates in this field are now filling numerous positions as city managers and assistant city managers, as well as positions in bureaus of municipal research, chambers of commerce, community fund agencies, and in universities and colleges.

The office of the Michigan Municipal League is located at the Uni-

³⁷ The Bureau's work on this coöperative project was financed in large part by a special appropriation of \$3,000 from the University Board of Regents.

versity of Michigan, in the same building as and adjacent to the Bureau of Government. A recent statement from the Director of the League is to the effect that "since the office of the League has been located adjacent to the Bureau of Government, we have made almost constant use of the collection of material on local government which the Bureau maintains. This collection is indispensable to the research work that this organization is now undertaking by virtue of a grant from the Spelman Fund." The Bureau has no organic connection with the League; the interrelationships of the two organizations are merely mutually understanding and coöperative.

The studies originating in the Bureau which have been published up to July 20, 1933, are as follows:

Hoyt, Josephine, *Per Capita General Property Taxation in Michigan Cities over 2,500 Population*, 1922, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, June, 1923), Bulletin No. 1, 10 pp.

Rideout, Lida, *Municipal News in Detroit Newspapers*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, July, 1923), Bulletin No. 2, 4 pp.

Bureau of Government, *Suggestions for the Preparation of Term Reports in Problems of Municipal Government*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, 1923), Bulletin No. 3, 13 pp.

Gabriel, Lewis M., *Zoning Ordinances in Michigan Cities*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, January, 1924), Bulletin No. 4, 6 pp.

Pollock, James K., *The Use of Voting Machines in Michigan*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, 1926), Bulletin No. 5, 6 pp.

Webbink, Paul, and Maddox, W. R., *Home Rule Charters in Michigan* (Ann Arbor, 1928), Bulletin No. 6, 4 pp.

Bromage, Arthur W., *Tentative Conclusions with Respect to the Position of the Township in the Governmental Scheme*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, February, 1932), New Series Bulletin No. 1, 7 pp.

Reed, Thomas H.; Garber, J. Otis.; and Smazel, Clarence V., *The Government of Bloomfield Hills (Michigan)*, mimeographed (Ann Arbor, 1932), 34 pp.

Reed, Thomas H., and associates, *Oakland County: A Survey of County and Township Administration and Finance* (Birmingham, Michigan, 1932), 113 pp.

Caverly, Harcourt L., *Allocation Procedure under the Fifteen Mill Tax Limitation*, lithoprinted (Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1933), 16 pp.

Bromage, Arthur W., and Reed, Thomas H., *Organization and Cost of County and Township Government*, Detroit, Michigan Commission of Inquiry into County, Township, and School District Government (1933), 146 pp.

Caverly, Harcourt L., *A Survey of the Tax Situation in Michigan*, lithoprinted (Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1933), 66 pp.

Bromage, Arthur W., *Local Rural Government* (Sears, in press).

The Earhart Foundation

The Earhart Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has given to the University of Michigan a grant of \$10,000 a year, for a period of four years. The purpose of the grant is to obtain competent students for more effective participation in the life of the community. The money is largely devoted to the support of some ten or a dozen fellowships, with a stipend of \$500 a year, and a larger number of scholarships which pay \$100 annually. "The fellowships are open to graduate students for the purpose of enabling them to make worthy contributions to the community in the form of research or other equally meritorious undertakings. The scholarships are open to senior students to enable them to make contacts with organizations and groups in the outside community."⁸⁸

There is no formal organization administering the grant. Responsibility for its operation has been placed by the President of the University and the Board of Regents with Professor R. D. McKenzie, Chairman of the Department of Sociology. Professor McKenzie invites the coöperation of representatives from the faculties in the several social science departments. The duties of these coöperating members are to nominate candidates from their departments for fellowship and scholarship awards and subsequently to supervise the work of those to whom awards are made in their particular department. The scholars usually function as assistants to the fellows, the latter sometimes serving as research assistants to the professor. Usually, however, the work done by the fellows and scholars partakes of the nature of a master's or a doctor's thesis.

There were twelve fellows and twenty-six scholars in the academic year, 1932-1933. Since each fellow usually has one or more scholars working under his direction on subjects immediately related to the major problem upon which he is engaged, the nature of the research carried on by this group may be visualized from the list of fellows in 1932-1933, as given on the following page.

As has been indicated, the purpose of the annual grant is that of training gifted students in community leadership. Those responsible for the policies under which the Foundation operates have considered that this objective may best be achieved by an intimate introduction of talented graduate students to the problems of the community as they exist in the metropolitan area of Detroit. Thus each fellow is required to in-

⁸⁸ University of Michigan Official Publication, Vol. XXXIII, No. 6, July 18, 1931, Pt. XIV, *Graduate School, 1931-1932*, p. 23.

EARHART FOUNDATION FELLOWS IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP SEMINAR
1932-1933

<i>Fellow</i>	<i>Stipend (for aca- demic year)</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Director</i>
George L. Beard .	\$ 500	The Problem of Tax Delinquency in Royal Oak	Professor Fisher (business administration).
John O. Bergelin	500	Detroit's Budgetary Problems	Professors Upson (political science), and Caverly (economics).
Erdmann D. Bey- non	500	Occupational Changes among Hungarians in Detroit	Professor McKenzie (sociology).
Maurice Floch ...	500	Case Studies of In- mates in the Detroit House of Correction to Ascertain Causes of Delinquency	Professor Wood (sociology).
Robert W. French	500	The Movement of Cap- ital and People be- tween Detroit and the Windsor Area	Professor Remer (economics).
Robert H. Horner	500	Tendencies' in the De- mand for Different Kinds of Labor in De- troit	Professors Elliott and Copeland (economics).
Frank J. Lewand	500	Decentralization of Re- tail Services in Detroit	Professors McKenzie and Fisher.
Kenneth McGill .	500	The Scope of the De- troit Region as Meas- ured by Operation of Different Business Services	Professor McKenzie.
Thomas Pryor ..	500	A Study of the Causes of Blight within Woodward Boulevard	Professor McKenzie.

EARHART FOUNDATION FELLOWS IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP SEMINAR
1932-1933—*Continued.*

<i>Fellow</i>	<i>Stipend (for aca- demic year)</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Director</i>
Glen S. Taylor ..	500	Social Diseases, Considered from the Public Health Standpoint	Dr. R. S. Dickson, Detroit Public Health Service and Dr. McKenzie.
Allen A. Twitchell	500	The Problem of Planning for the Revival of Blighted Areas in Detroit	Professors Fisher and McKenzie.
Leo Zuber	500	Geographical Survey of the Outer Rim of Detroit	Professor Dodge (geography).
Total	\$6,000		

vestigate a special community problem in the Detroit area, devoting from one to two days per week to field study of his problem. Such work brings him into intimate contact with the various organizations and men in Detroit that are best acquainted with the subject which he is studying. The scholars are required to devote at least one-half day a week to field work in Detroit under the direction of the fellows.

These graduate students form the Earhart Foundation Seminar for the Training of Community Leaders, which meets weekly under the direction of Professor McKenzie. Outside men frequently address the seminar and participate in the discussions. The University professors who coöperate in the undertaking are often present at the seminar.

The following quotations from Professor McKenzie's "Preliminary Report of Progress for the Year 1932-1933" serve to clarify important phases of this unique effort:

The aim of the directors of the various studies has been two-fold: First, to give the student training in the analysis of a community; second, to have the student appreciate the practical implications of his work. At the close of the year, each Fellow will prepare an extensive report on his project. . . .

Each Fellow reports on his project in the seminar at least once a semester. The reports invariably involve much discussion on the part of the different members of the seminar. The fact that the students are selected from different departments and are engaged on different projects within a

single metropolitan area makes for much cross fertilization of ideas and brings into relief a considerable range of community problems. . . .

The finest spirit of interdepartmental coöperation has been shown. The professors directing students have given generously of their time and have entered into the spirit of the aim of the Foundation. Our organization has been intentionally informal. It consists of a group of coöoperating men rather than of formally organized departments. So far, this plan has worked without any friction, and we think, with splendid results to the students.

The work under the Earhart Foundation has been in progress now for three years. A number of studies have come to completion, or nearly so. There has been no publication of results as yet and definite policies in that connection are still undetermined.

H. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Social Science Research Committee

What is to-day known as the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Minnesota was organized in the spring of 1927 under the title of the Central Northwest Regional Survey Committee. At that time Professor N. S. B. Gras, then a member of the Department of History at Minnesota, was working on a research project which dealt with the transition from a town economy to a metropolitan one in this country. In this connection, a particular interest on his part developed in the Central Northwest area. His investigations led him to believe this region an integrated one, with the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul as its center.

The line of reasoning which led to this conclusion is partly evidenced in the following quoted paragraphs :

In our own country, in recent decades, one region which has puzzled and troubled other sections of the nation by its economic peculiarities and its political idiosyncrasies, is that which is commonly known as the northwest. This area, lying along the northern boundary of the United States between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, is at the center of the North American continent, and provides the water sheds which send some waters through the Mississippi and the Missouri southward, through the Red River and lesser streams to an ultimate outlet in Hudson Bay, and still others eastward via the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. Were it not for the artificial boundary between Canada and the United States at 49° north latitude, this region would include (and in spite of this boundary to some extent it does include) portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. . . . With more than one-tenth of the national area, this region had in 1920 less than one-twentieth of the total population. It has still its pioneer belts, its undeveloped regions.

The essential unity of this region is evidenced in many ways. It is of all parts of the United States, except some portions of the Rocky Mountain, the most remote from the seaboard and the most dependent upon railways and highways for transportation. This remoteness has made it one of the last regions in the United States to be developed. Its climate is distinctive, and its economic development has depended very largely upon a few staple crops, of which spring wheat has been the most important. It is a region which has but one metropolitan center, the Twin Cities, and through this center pass nearly all the lines of transportation and communication to and with Chicago and the East. The essential unity of the Northwest region is evidenced, also, in a fairly homogeneous population, in common political attitudes and movements, in the railroad system centering mainly at Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the financial and commercial dependence of most of the region upon the federal reserve bank, the farm loan bank, and other large financial institutions, and upon manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, and mail order houses in the Twin Cities, as well as in numerous other factors. Historically, too, the region has developed as a single entity, though divided into states.⁸⁹

It was felt that this Northwest region is in an important stage of transition in which wise planning is essential to its welfare and prosperity. So that a research program might be developed to further such an objective, in the spring of 1927, a meeting was held of all of the social science professors at the University of Minnesota, the group including those in the fields of economics, history, sociology, political science, geography, anthropology, psychology, rural economics, and rural sociology, as well as a few professors in law and education. The group had before it for discussion a "Tentative Project for a Coöperative Study of the Northwest Region" prepared by a temporary committee composed of Professors William Anderson, F. S. Chapin, N. S. B. Gras, Alvin H. Hansen, and L. B. Shippee. This meeting authorized Dean Guy S. Ford, as its chairman, to appoint a committee representative of the social sciences to further the project. This original Central Northwest Regional Survey Committee was composed of the following members: Dean Guy Stanton Ford (history), *ex officio* Chairman; Professor William Anderson (political science), Executive Secretary; Dean R. A. Stevenson (school of business), Dean W. C. Coffey (agriculture), and Professors F. S. Chapin (sociology), T. C. Blegen (history), D. H. Davis (geography), George A. Thiel (geology), and N. S. B. Gras (history).

This Committee made further study of the "Tentative Project for a Coöperative Study of the Northwest Region," and formulated a num-

⁸⁹ *Tentative Project for a Coöperative Study of the Northwest Region*, pp. 1-2. (In the files of the Executive Secretary of the University of Minnesota Social Science Research Committee.)

ber of proposed studies focusing about this topic. It was planned for the different phases of the study to recruit the men and women from the several institutions of higher learning in the Northwest as well as from other walks of life. Dean Ford, Dean Stevenson, and others sought support for the undertaking from some of the foundations in this country, but funds were rather slow in coming. The research fund of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota furnished some aid along these lines, and a group of business men in the Twin Cities contributed to a study of river transportation in the area. The President of the University, in 1929, approached the legislature of the State for financial support of research at the University of Minnesota. After hearing the arguments for such aid, this body decided to eliminate all requests for social science research, and appropriated \$25,000 for research in the fields of medicine and public health.

The larger plan for a coöperative regional study waited upon support. Approximately \$2,500 from the Graduate School funds enabled the committee to complete "A Bibliography of the Central Northwest Region," a catalogue of a socio-economic, political, and historical nature, which while it has never been published has been found useful to graduate students and others at work in this field. Also, numerous maps, charts, and tables were prepared, looking toward the publication of an atlas of the Central Northwestern area, a project which will be consummated in the course of the next few years. Moreover, valuable planning for research developed out of the work of this original committee.

In 1930, Dean Ford, Dean Stevenson, and J. C. Lawrence submitted a number of the projects to the Social Science Research Council for criticism and approval without asking financial support which they proposed to seek elsewhere. One of the largest of these projects, under the direction of Professor R. S. Vaile, dealt with the distribution of consumers' goods. The Rockefeller Foundation was approached directly regarding the matter. This body stated that it would not approve any specific project, but that it was of the opinion that there was a good set-up for research in the social sciences and other fields at the University of Minnesota. Because of that fact, the Foundation would make a grant to the institution for research purposes, the apportionment of the funds between the social, biological, and physical sciences and any other fields being left entirely to the University of Minnesota. Accordingly, a six-year grant in the total sum of \$275,000, was made, with no matching required. This fund, known locally as the Fluid Research Fund, is available for research in all fields and is made payable according to the schedule given below.

Six months ending	
June 30, 1931	\$20,000
1931-1932	45,000
1932-1933	60,000
1933-1934	60,000
1934-1935	45,000
1935-1936	30,000
1936-1937	15,000

This grant is administered by the Graduate School in the same manner as the Graduate Research Fund of the University (last year around \$9,000) and is distributed by the executive committee of the Graduate School. The medical staff does not share in this research fund, as a rule, since the Graduate School has a fund of \$25,000 for medical research. In the year 1932-1933, projects in the social sciences received \$24,627 of the total of approximately \$69,000. In the current year (1933-1934), the amount for the social sciences was \$21,190 from a total of about \$67,500.

The name of the Committee has been changed to the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Minnesota and its objectives broadened to include the research interests of all of the social science staff at the University, without the major emphasis being continued upon Central Northwest problems. The personnel of the Committee is the same as that of the earlier one, with two exceptions. Dean Stevenson found that he had too many committee appointments and requested that he be replaced on the Social Science Research Committee by Professor Alvin H. Hansen of the Department of Economics. Professor John D. Black resigned from the Minnesota faculty to join that at Harvard, and his place has been filled by Professor O. B. Jesness of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Membership upon the Committee is at the appointment of the Chairman. No definite term of office applies to the committee member. Dean Guy S. Ford, as Chairman, presides at the meetings of the group. Professor William Anderson, as Executive Secretary, does the greater part of the work delegated by the Committee to its officers. The Committee meets several times during the academic year. Its functions are those of a planning body for research as well as those of recommending the allotments for research aid to specific projects.

The procedure in making these grants-in-aid is about as follows: At an appropriate time in the academic year, the chairmen of the social science departments are notified that applications for research aid are in order from the members of their staffs. This notice is also carried

in the official *Daily Bulletin* of the President's office. The application which is filed includes a statement of the nature of the project, how it would be handled, and the estimated amount necessary to carry it forward. Grants are made only to persons who are members of the graduate faculty. When the limiting date for applications has arrived, the Social Science Research Committee meets and passes upon them, making its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Graduate School, of which Dean Ford is also Chairman. This body is the one which actually allots the funds, and the vouchers for expenditures clear through the office of the Dean of the Graduate School. Grants-in-aid are made for such purposes as research assistance, publication, clerical and statistical help, field expenses, photostatic materials, and—to a very limited extent—equipment not otherwise available.

The various departments of the University are supplied with secretarial assistance, so no separate office staff is maintained for the work of the Social Science Research Committee.

Some subsidy for publication has been included in certain of the grants made, but policies in this connection have not as yet been clearly defined.

The following is a list of the projects at present under way as a result of the Committee's sponsorship:

1. O. B. Jesness—A Study of Land Utilization with Especial Reference to Northern Minnesota.
2. R. W. Vaile—Studies in the Distribution of Consumers' Goods.
3. A. H. Hansen—A Study of Rates of Population Growth, Income, Savings, and Investments in Relation to Business Stability.
4. R. A. Stevenson (and A. R. Upgren)—A Study of Public Utility, Industrial, and Railroad Securities as to Soundness as Investments for Savings Banks and Life Insurance Companies.
5. George Filipetti—The Effect of the National Industrial Recovery Act on Industry in Minnesota.
6. Ralph H. Brown—A Study of the Sun River Irrigation Project, Montana.
7. Darrell H. Davis—A Study of Population Movement in Hokkaido, Japan.
8. Samuel N. Dicken—A Study of Cultural Landscapes in Eastern San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas, Mexico.
9. Richard Hartshorne—A Study of the Silesian Boundary Area.
10. A. L. Burt—The Two Canadas.
11. Harold S. Quigley—Studies in Chinese Constitutional and Political Development with Special Reference to the Principle of Federalism.
12. Oliver P. Field—A Study of the Legal Position of Government-Owned Corporations in the United States.

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13. F. S. Chapin—Methods of Predicting the Number of Poor Relief Cases Month by Month for the Twin Cities.
14. Clifford Kirkpatrick—(a) Relation between Age of Selected Marriage Partner, and Age of Parent of Opposite Sex.
(b) Differential Factors in Personal Social Histories of Adult Members of Integrated and Disintegrated Families.
15. A. Fenlason and A. M. Leahy—The Content of Field Work in the Training of Students for Social Work.
16. C. F. Schmid—Population Trends in the Three Major Cities of Minnesota.
17. R. W. Murchie—A Study of Population in Minnesota.
18. R. W. Murchie, Gertrude Vaile, and M. B. Lambie—Relief and Welfare Work in Rural Areas of Minnesota.

The following is a list of the published studies which have thus far originated from research under the sponsorship of the Committee. In this connection, it should be recalled that the Committee is now only beginning its third year of work under its present arrangements as to financing.

Butterbaugh, Wayne E., *Minnesota Freight Rate Structure* (University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1929), pp. 1-40.

Vaile, Roland S., *Grocery Retailing with Special Reference to the Effects of Competition* (University of Minnesota Press, 1932), pp. 1-48.

Vaile, Roland S., and Pickett, Victor G., *Coal Distribution in the Twin Cities* (University of Minnesota Press, 1932), pp. 1-99.

Vaile, Roland S., and Nordstrom, Alvin L., *Public Merchandise Warehousing in the Twin Cities* (University of Minnesota Press, 1932), pp. 1-57.

Blakey, Roy G., and associate, *Taxation in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, 1932), pp. 1-627.

Pickett, Victor G., and Vaile, Roland S., *The Decline of Northwestern Flour Milling* (University of Minnesota Press, 1933), pp. 1-83.

Vaile, Roland S., Nordstrom, Alvin L., and Brewer, Ralph E., *Gasoline Distribution in the Twin Cities* (University of Minnesota Press, 1933).

Vaile, Roland S., and Child, Alice M., *Grocery Qualities and Prices* (University of Minnesota Press, 1933), pp. 1-52.

Municipal Reference Bureau and Bureau of Research in Government

In order that it might develop its opportunity to perform research, reference, and informational services in the field of political science and public administration, the University of Minnesota has organized two units—namely, The Municipal Reference Bureau, attached to the General Extension Division, and the Bureau for Research in Government, attached to the Department of Political Science.

The common aims and purposes of the two bureaus are maintained through an arrangement of interlocking staff and the sharing jointly of office space and common facilities. The chief of the Municipal Reference Bureau, Dr. Morris B. Lambie, who devotes one-half time to this bureau, is also a professor in the Political Science Department, teaching the subjects of state government and public administration.

The two bureaus coöperate in maintaining their separate libraries so that for all practical purposes direct library service is administered as a single unit.

Both bureaus are equally available to members of the University staff and graduate and undergraduate students.

The maintenance of the two units has been found desirable in order to secure the separate identity of the Political Science Department as a research center. The Municipal Reference Bureau, for its part, attends to all phases of the work that are distinctly extra-mural.⁴⁰

The Municipal Reference Bureau.—The Municipal Reference Bureau at the University of Minnesota was organized by Dr. R. R. Price, who had been called by former President George E. Vincent to establish an extension department as a part of the work of the University. The object of the Bureau, since its inception, has been to provide the citizens of the State with reliable information on public administration. So that it may function along these lines, the University contributes approximately \$5,000 a year to the work of the Bureau.

By way of achieving its objectives, the Bureau collects reports, charters, ordinances, and other documents of municipal interest; conducts a general reference and informational service; confers with municipal and State officials; and maintains coöperative and exchange relations with bureaus of government research and reference throughout the country. Also, upon occasion, the Bureau has rendered active staff service to municipalities, civic organizations, and committees of the State legislature.

It is interesting to observe that the Bureau also acts as the executive office of the League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ever since the League was organized in 1913 upon the initiative of Dr. Price, he, as a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary-treasurer of the organization, has taken an active part in guiding League policy. The bonds between the League and the University "are furthermore strengthened through the direct connection with the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University General Extension Division whose secretary has always been executive secretary of the League and a member of the executive committee. This arrangement does not in any way impair the element

⁴⁰ Quoted from a manuscript in the files of the Municipal Reference Bureau at the University of Minnesota.

of independence, for the League of its own volition assigns the Bureau to be the central headquarters of the organization. In accepting this assignment, the University offers the service of the Bureau for the use of cities and villages. Staff members, although paid from University funds, answer the inquiries submitted by municipal officials, edit and manage the League's magazine, *Minnesota Municipalities*, arrange meetings and conventions and act as the informational center for the twenty League committees.⁴¹ Also, the Bureau now edits for the League the *Minnesota Yearbook*, a compendium of information of value to the municipal official, those in public administration generally, and a large number of citizens interested in such matters.

While the principal emphasis in the Bureau is upon its extension functions, from the very nature of its objectives, it must do a considerable amount of work of a research nature. A small staff is maintained to perform work of this type, and graduate students are used extensively in the same connection. At the present time,⁴² the research energies of the Bureau are being devoted to a study of the financial status of the municipalities of Minnesota, so that necessary economy and retrenchment may be along constructive rather than destructive lines. The following list of publications of the Municipal Reference Bureau serves to show the general direction which the research activities of the Bureau assume:

Publications of the League of Minnesota Municipalities

- No. 1—*The Municipal Budget*, 24 pp.
- No. 2—*Municipal Home Rule in Minnesota*, 11 pp.
- No. 3—*The Administration of the State of Minnesota* (revised data included in *The Minnesota Year Book*).
- No. 4—*Licensing Transient Merchants and Peddlers*.
- No. 5—*Statutory Limitations on Property Taxation in Minnesota* (revised data included in *The Minnesota Year Book*).
- No. 6—*City and Village Planning and Zoning*, 20 pp.
- No. 7—*Minnesota Electric Rates: 1926* (revised data included in *The Minnesota Year Book*).
- No. 8—*Tax Rates in Minnesota: 1926*.
- No. 9—*A Suggested Milk Ordinance*.
- No. 10—*Management and Control of Tourist Camps in Minnesota*, 17 pp.
- No. 11—*The Abatement of Nuisances*.
- No. 12—*Garbage and Refuse Disposal for Small Municipalities*, including two model ordinances, 12 pp.

⁴¹ Morris B. Lambie, "The League of Minnesota Municipalities and Its Association with the University of Minnesota," *National Municipal Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 6, June, 1924, p. 326.

⁴² July 12, 1933.

No. 13—*Minnesota Water Rates: 1927* (revised data included in *The Minnesota Year Book*).

No. 14—*Grading Municipalities to Determine Fire Insurance Rates*, 31 pp. (revised statistics included in *The Minnesota Year Book*).

No. 15—*A Statement of the Position of the League upon House File 1195*.

No. 16—*The Law of Special Assessments in Minnesota*, 187 pp.

No. 17—*Tax Rates, Assessed Valuations, and Exempt Property in Minnesota: 1927*, 32 pp.

No. 18—*Instructions for Municipal Accounting in Local Improvements and Special Assessments*, 16 pp.

No. 19—*A Proposed Traffic Ordinance for Municipalities in Minnesota*, 16 pp.

No. 20—*Salaries of City Officials in Minnesota*, 4 pp.

No. 21—*The League of Minnesota Municipalities*, 16 pp.

No. 22—*Salaries of Village Officials in Minnesota*, 8 pp.

No. 23—*Telephone Rates in Minnesota: 1928*, 12 pp.

No. 24—*Tax Rates, Assessed Valuations and Public Indebtedness in Minnesota: 1928*.

No. 25—*Fire Department Statistics in Minnesota: 1928*, 13 pp.

No. 26—*Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Ordinances*, 12 pp.

No. 27—*The League of Minnesota Municipalities*, 16 pp.

No. 28—*An Analysis of the Generation and Distribution of Electric Power in Minnesota*, 12 pp.

No. 29—*The Determination of Fire Insurance Rates in Minnesota: 1929*, 12 pp.

No. 30—*State Supervision of Local Finance in Minnesota*, 34 pp.

No. 31—*State Income Taxation*, 40 pp.

Special Series

The Minnesota Year Book—1930.
The Minnesota Year Book—1931.

Published by the League for the Northwest Fire School:

Proceedings of the First Annual Northwest Fire School, 112 pp.
Proceedings of the Second Annual Northwest Fire School, 95 pp.
Proceedings of the Third Annual Northwest Fire School, 70 pp.

Bureau for Research in Government.—While the Bureau for Research in Government is, at the time this is written, not a functioning organization due to the lack of financial support from the University, it is hoped that it can be revived in the next few years upon a more adequate basis. It has a substantial record of achievement to its credit over a number of years, and because of this fact it should come into a consideration of social science research organization at the University of Minnesota.

The Bureau for Research in Government in the Department of Political Science was established by action of the Regents in 1919 during the administration of President Burton. The proposition at that time was to add a man to the Department of Political Science who was to give half his time to teaching and half to the development of the Bureau and the Bureau Library. Professor Raymond Moley, then at Western Reserve University, accepted the appointment, but before he could move to Minneapolis he was urgently requested by some leading citizens of Cleveland to remain there for one year as director of the Cleveland Foundation. He obtained a leave of absence for one year from the University of Minnesota, and as a matter of fact never actually became a part of the faculty.

As a temporary expedient, the work of the Bureau was begun by Dr. William Anderson, who was then an assistant professor in the Department, and was carrying a regular teaching schedule. This was understood to be a purely temporary arrangement at the time, but it had to be continued when it was found that no other person suitable for this work was available. The Department added several men later in other lines of work, but none precisely in this field. Dr. Anderson continued the Bureau work until 1928 when Professor O. P. Field relieved him of it.⁴⁸

The main functions of the Bureau for Research in Government have been as follows: (1) the collection, classification, and administration of a special library of public documents, dealing particularly with American national, State, and local government and administration; (2) the building up and administration of a complete working library on the government and administration of Minnesota and of its local units; (3) assistance to graduate students and the direction of their research work in fields of public administration; and (4) the preparation and publication of a series of monographs on phases of government and administration in Minnesota. A list of the studies published since the beginning of the Bureau for Research in Government is given below.

The staff of the Bureau has consisted of a Director, who has usually done practically full-time teaching in the Department of Political Science, carrying the work of the Bureau as an extra burden, and a clerk-stenographer. The budget of the Bureau in the year 1932-1933 was \$2,280, of which \$1,080 went to the clerk-stenographer and \$1,200 to the other work of the Bureau, including the maintenance and further development of the library of the Bureau. Only the library work of the Bureau is now actively being carried forward, and this responsibility has been transferred to the University Library proper.

⁴⁸ Memorandum on "The Bureau for Research in Government: 1919-1933," dated May 23, 1933 (in the files of the Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota).

*Publications of the
Bureau for Research in Government
University of Minnesota*

Anderson, Wm., *City Charter Making in Minnesota*, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1922), 198 pp.

Anderson, Wm., *Law of Special Legislation and Municipal Home Rule in Minnesota*, University of Minnesota (1923).

Kumm, Harold, *Constitution of Minnesota Annotated*, University of Minnesota (1924), 311 pp.

Crandall, Esther, *Political Calendar of Minnesota*, University of Minnesota (1924), 62 pp.

Marcley, J. M., *Minneapolis City Charter*, University of Minnesota (1925), 133 pp.

Walker, Harvey, *Village Laws and Government in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, 1927), 175 pp.

Anderson, Wm., and Lehman, Bryce E., *An Outline of County Government in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, 1927), 174 pp.

Anderson, Wm., and Glidden, Sophia H., *A System of Classification for Political Science Collections* (University of Minnesota Press, 1928), 188 pp.

Wilford, Lloyd A., *The Administration of Workmen's Compensation in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, 1927), 174 pp.

Anderson, Wm., and Lobb, Albert J., *History of the Constitution of Minnesota*, University of Minnesota Publications (1921), 323 pp.

Anderson, Wm., *Local Government and Finance in Minnesota* (in press).

Committee on Research Publications, School of Business Administration

The faculty of the School of Business Administration has provided for a special Committee on Research Publications. This Committee was organized during 1932 in direct response to the evident demand for a coördination of research projects in economics and business, particularly as they pertain to the Central Northwest Region. This Committee is the successor of a former committee which was known as the Committee on Business Research. This change in organization was necessitated by the impact of the greatly increased research activity at the University of Minnesota in the field of economics and business administration.

A number of studies had been under way for several years and it seemed appropriate to bring them together in a broadly organized program. At present in addition to several subsidiary investigations, there are three broad studies which are being conducted in this program:

1. An investigation in the field of retail distribution, including a study of methods of retailing and price and quality studies of merchandise sold

through different agencies, is being directed by Professor Roland S. Vaile. These studies have an influence on public policy in the control of retail distribution and also in the development of business methods in the handling of consumer goods.

2. A business index for the Northwest region has been completed and is being carried forward by Professor Richard L. Kozelka. This index is prepared in such a way as to chart the trend of business in this region in relation to the business for the nation as a whole. It also is subdivided into sections covering agriculture and the several manufacturing industries represented in the territory. This will be a valuable guide for the business interests of the State and may also form an important part of the background for the organization of regional economic planning.
3. A survey of the tax problems of the State under the direction of Professor Roy G. Blakey was recently completed in coöperation with the Northwest Regional Survey Committee.

Several other independent studies in economics and business are also under way. The University of Minnesota Press has established a special series of publications entitled "Studies in Economics and Business" to provide an outlet for the product of the research activities of this Committee. Following is a bibliography of the publications to date. It should be noted in this connection that the studies listed, due to the functions of the Committee on Research Publications of the School of Business Administration, duplicate to a considerable extent, those of the Social Science Research Committee and to a less extent those of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute.

Studies in Economics and Business

Bulletin Number 1—*Grocery Retailing with Special Reference to the Effects of Competition*, by Roland S. Vaile.

Bulletin Number 2—*Coal Distribution in the Twin Cities*, by Roland S. Vaile and Victor G. Pickett.

Bulletin Number 3—*Public Merchandise Warehousing in the Twin Cities*, by Roland S. Vaile and Alvin L. Nordstrom.

Bulletin Number 4—*Taxation in Minnesota*, by Roy G. Blakey and Associates.

Bulletin Number 5—*The Decline of Northwestern Flour Milling*, by Victor G. Pickett and Roland S. Vaile.

Bulletin Number 6—*Gasoline Distribution in the Twin Cities*, by Roland S. Vaile, Alvin L. Nordstrom and Ralph E. Brewer.

Bulletin Number 7—*Grocery Qualities and Prices*, by Roland S. Vaile and Alice M. Child.

Bulletin Number 8—*The Impact of the Depression on Business Activity and Real Income in Minnesota*, edited by Roland S. Vaile.

Business Fluctuations in the Northwest,⁴⁴ by Richard L. Kozelka.

⁴⁴ This study was included as one of the special publications of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute.

Employment Stabilization Research Institute

The Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota was organized in December of 1930 for the purpose of studying the unemployment problem primarily in the State of Minnesota. This unemployment research project "makes no pretence of studying the unemployment problem in all its various aspects. It aims to attack the problem from the standpoint of the local community, to obtain a moving picture of how the dynamic forces in the present-day economic order affect employment conditions in a given locality, to ascertain whether selection operates to determine which individuals of the working population are destined, as the wheels of fortune turn, to join the ranks of the unemployed, to investigate the physical and psychological characteristics, the educational qualifications and aptitudes of these individuals, to perfect vocational guidance tests, and to develop retraining and replacement techniques."⁴⁵

The interest stimulated by the plans for attacking the problem led to the securing of a budget in the aggregate sum of approximately \$400,000 for the several phases of the undertaking during a period of two and one-half years. The Rockefeller Foundation rendered support to that phase of the project which involves a social and economic survey of the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minnesota. The Carnegie Corporation granted support for the purpose of conducting experiments in the diagnosis of individual cases of unemployed individuals and in the development of methods of retraining those displaced from industry by technological change. The Spelman Fund helped to finance the project through a grant to the Minnesota Industrial Commission, which has coöperated with the University in conducting the experiments in the State Public Employment Service as they relate to this project.

The Employment Stabilization Research Institute is a separate administrative unit of the University of Minnesota set up by action of the Board of Regents. The Director of the Institute is Dean R. A. Stevenson of the School of Business. Three fairly distinct types of investigation characterize the program of the Institute. One of these concerns primarily the economic aspects of unemployment; the second, the psychological phases of the problem; and the third, dealing with the administration of public employment agencies, comes within the field

⁴⁵ Russell A. Stevenson, *The Minnesota Unemployment Research Project* (University of Minnesota Press, 1931), Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 7.

of personnel administration. In the organization of the Institute, a separate committee functions for each of these three types of studies. A general planning committee of twenty operates to coördinate the work into one general project.

The Committee on the Economic Aspects of Unemployment and the Committee on Individual Diagnosis and Training have tasks that are essentially research in nature. The Committee on Public Employment Offices has concerned itself with experiments in the actual development and operation of such offices at nine strategic centers throughout the State. A fairly comprehensive view of the research program of the Institute in brief compass may be secured from the titles of the projects undertaken by the two above-mentioned committees, the functions of which are primarily research.

Committee on Economic Aspects of Unemployment

Analysis of the Individual Cases.

Business Migration: An Analysis of Materials from Dunn Reports.
Occupational and Industrial Trends, 1900-1930.

Unemployment in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

- (a) Institute Census, November 25, 1930.
- (b) Federal Censuses, April 1930 and January 1931.
- (c) Industrial Survey: Classes Most Affected (age, sex, skill).

The Job Analysis Study: Preliminary Statement.

Occupational Case Histories of Seasonal Workers.

Stabilization Schemes Applicable to Northwest Industries.

Personnel Policies in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

- (a) How Employees are Procured: Methods of Selection.
- (b) Age of Hiring.
- (c) Employment of Married Women.
- (d) Joint Relations.

Provisions for Unemployment or Relief During Present Depression.

Inventories and Production for Stock During Present Depression.

Technological and Structural Unemployment in the Twin Cities and Duluth
(including consolidations and mergers).

Location Advantages and Disadvantages in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

Efficiency of Management in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

- (a) Industrial Research.
- (b) Equipment and Plant.
- (c) Budgeting.

Area and Character of Market and Competition in the Northwest.

Submarginal Industries in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

Significant Changes in Corporate Assets, 1926-1930.

Significant Changes in Costs and Profits, 1926-1930.

Effect of Technological Changes in Skill; Final Report on Job Analysis Survey.

Special reports on occupational case histories of groups, such as auto-

mobile mechanics, retail clerks, factory operatives, building trades, common labor.

Committee on Individual Diagnosis and Training

- The Social Significance of Occupational Diagnosis Clinics.
- Studies in Vertical Occupational Mobility.
- The Readjustment of Workers in Obsolescent Occupations.
- Academic Intelligence, College Training, and Unemployment.
- Ratings of Occupations According to Levels of Academic Intelligence.
- Analysis of the Minnesota Clerical Aptitude Test.
- Analysis of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory.
- Evaluation of Various Interest Tests in Occupational Guidance.
- The Measurement of Drive toward Occupational Success.
- The Interrelationships of Interests and Aptitudes.
- Distinctive Characteristics of Successful Department Store Saleswomen.
- Characteristics of Metal Workers in Factories.
- The Selection of Effective File Clerks, Typists, and Stenographers.
- Factors Indicative of Success in the Skilled Trades.
- Variations in the Correlations of Abilities Among Different Occupational Groups.
- Evaluation of Retraining Programs That Utilize Existing Agencies.
- Evaluation of Retraining Programs for Factory Operatives.
- Evaluation of Retraining Programs for Office Workers.
- Retraining the Occupational Attitudes of Displaced Workers.
- Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Previous Education (General, Vocational, and Correspondence Study) of Unemployed Workers.
- Occupational Efficiency of Workers More Than Forty Years of Age.
- The Young Unemployed Clerical Worker.

The financial support of the project from the foundations terminates on December 31, 1933. The following is a list of the studies of the Institute which have thus far been published.

*Publications of the
Employment Stabilization Research Institute
University of Minnesota*

BULLETIN SERIES
(University of Minnesota Press)

Volume I

1. *The Minnesota Unemployment Research Project*, by Russell A. Stevenson.
2. *Employment Trends in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth*, by William H. Stead and Dreng Bjornaraa.
Supplement: *Monthly Employment Data for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, 1931*, by William H. Stead and Dreng Bjornaraa.
3. *The Duluth Casual Labor Group*, by Alvin H. Hansen, Marion R. Trabue, and Harold S. Diehl.

4. *Business Fluctuations in the Northwest*, by Richard L. Kozelka.
5. *The Decline of Employment in the 1930-1931 Depression in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth*, by Alvin H. Hansen, Dreng Bjornaraa, and Tillman M. Sogge.
6. *An Analysis of Three Unemployment Surveys in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth*, by Alvin H. Hansen, Nelle M. Petrowski, and Richard A. Graves.
7. *Operating Results of Manufacturing Plants in Minnesota, 1926-1930*, by George Filipetti, William Dachtler, and Judson Burnett.

Volume II

1. *Mortality of Business Firms in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, 1926-1930*, by Ernest A. Heilman.
2. *A Personnel Study of Duluth Policemen*, by Harold S. Diehl and Donald G. Paterson, with the assistance of Beatrice J. Dvorak and Howard P. Longstaff.
3. *A Manual of Selected Occupational Tests for Use in Public Employment Offices*, by Helen J. Green and Isabel R. Berman, written under the direction of Donald G. Paterson and M. R. Trabue.

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Seasonal Irregularity of Employment in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, by Tillman H. Sogge, written under the supervision of Alvin H. Hansen.

Proceedings of the Minnesota Conference on Unemployment Relief and Stabilization, November 17, 18, 19, 1931, edited by Russell A. Stevenson.

A New Plan for Unemployment Reserves, by Alvin H. Hansen and Merrill G. Murray.

Land Settlement as a Relief Measure, by Robert W. Murchie.

Donald G. Paterson, "The Minnesota Unemployment Research Project," *The Personnel Journal*, X (February, 1932), 318-328.

James C. Lawrence *et al.*, "Unemployment Educational and Guidance Problems," *Journal of Adult Education*, June, 1932.

M. R. Trabue, "Recent Developments in Testing for Guidance," *Review of Educational Research*, III (February, 1933), pp. 41-48.

M. R. Trabue, "Occupational Ability Patterns," *The Personnel Journal*, XI (February, 1933), pp. 344-351.

Richard L. Kozelka, "The Problem of the Representative Price," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, XVII (March, 1933), Supplement, pp. 20-26.

Bruce D. Mudgett, "The Problem of the Representative Budget in a Cost of Living Index," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, XVII (March, 1933), Supplement, 26-33.

M. R. Trabue, "Guidance—The Essence of Modern Education," *The Educational Outlook* (May, 1933).

M. R. Trabue, "Adult Education in Relation to Recreation and Leisure Time," *Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence* (National Education Association, Washington).

Institute of Child Welfare

A committee of the faculty in the fields of public health, sociology, students' health service, psychology, medicine, education, university administration, home economics, general extension, anatomy, and pediatrics met in December, 1924, and formulated plans for the development of an Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota. The Chairman of the Committee was Dr. F. J. Kelly, then Dean of Administration. Subsequently the fields of agricultural extension and home demonstration were represented in the deliberations.

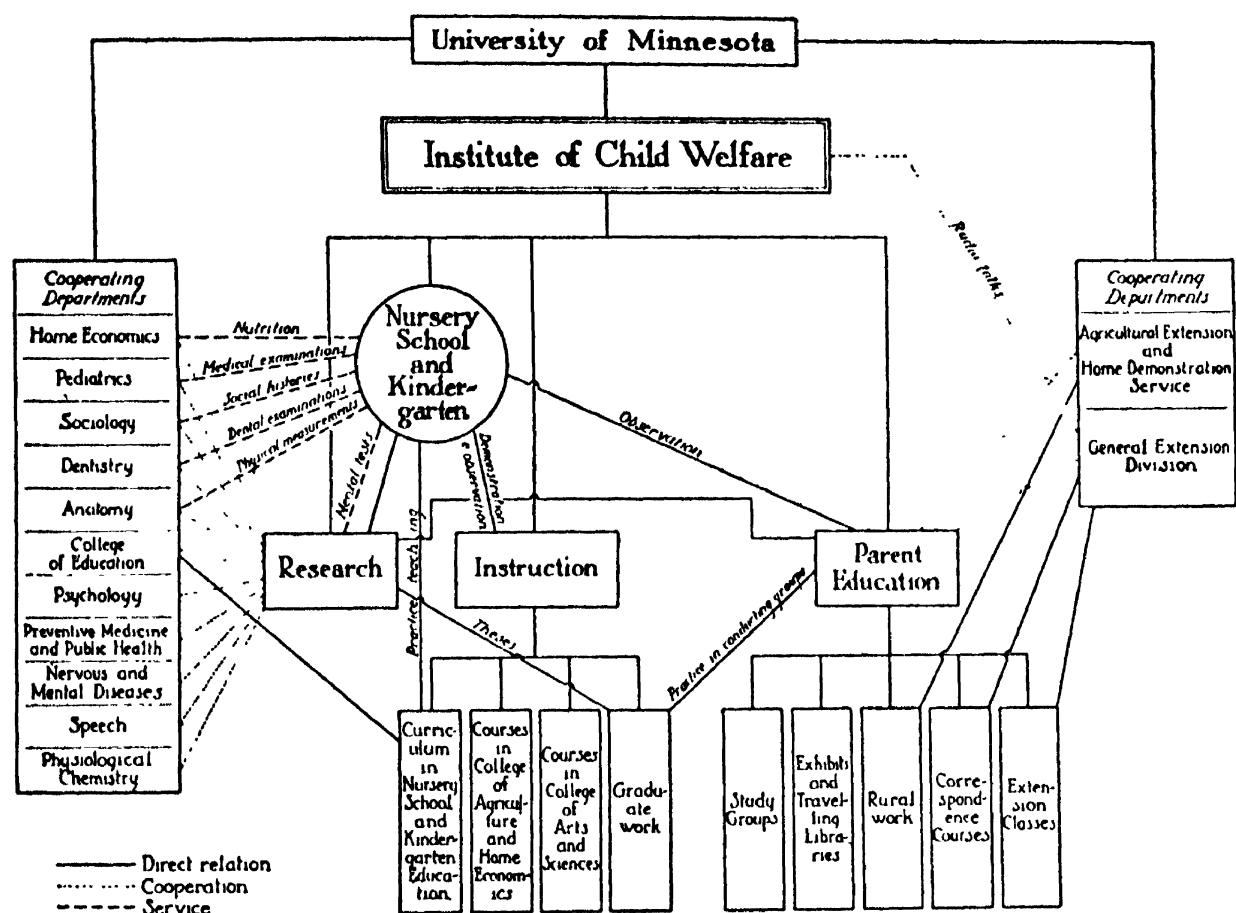
As a result of the activities of this group, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, early in the year 1925, made a grant of \$250,000 to the project, extending over a period of five years. In 1928, a new proposal was submitted to the Memorial which resulted in a grant of \$665,000, replacing the two years yet to run on the old grant, and continuing the activities of the Institute to 1938, a ten-year period. The University contributed the building, heat, light, and small sums, largely for the instructional part of the program. In the original arrangement of the Institute, the departments of home economics, pediatrics, sociology, anatomy, college of education, psychology, preventive medicine and public health, and nervous and mental disease were pledged to co-operate, and this involved indirectly the financial support of the University.

The Director of the Institute is Professor John E. Anderson, a psychologist who came to the work from the Department of Psychology at Yale. The Institute is an independent division of the University, responsible directly to the President. There is, however, an advisory committee composed of representatives of coöperating departments. The functions of this committee are not of a governing, but merely of an advisory nature. The staff of the Institute numbers forty-six individuals, including part-time assistants and clerical and statistical workers. Of these twenty-four are definitely assigned to research. In addition there are several other members of the staff, a portion of whose work partakes of a research character. Of the total budget, from one-third to one-half is applied to the research part of the Institute's program.

The three principal objectives of the Institute are the conduct of scientific studies in the development of the child; the training of future workers in the field of child development, including both graduate and undergraduate training; and the bringing to parents through an extension program the information accumulated in its own and other re-

search centers. The interrelationships of these phases of the Institute are clearly set forth in the accompanying diagram.

During the biennium, 1930-1932, the following thirty-eight new research projects were authorized. This brings the total number of projects undertaken since the inception of the Institute to 188. The distribution of these research projects by departments is: anatomy, 27; dentistry,



Courtesy of Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota

ORGANIZATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA INSTITUTE OF CHILD WELFARE

5; pediatrics, 20; psychology, 15; home economics, 9; physiological chemistry, 2; education, 10; sociology, 15; State Board of Control, 7; Physical Education for Women, 1; and Institute of Child Welfare, 92; less duplication caused by projects in which two or more departments are involved, 15, making a total of 188.

151. A Study of Personal Error in Measuring the Face and Head of Nursery School Children (E. Boyd, J. T. Cohen, and L. F. Richdorf—Anatomy).
152. Mineral Balances in Congenital Osteogenesis Imperfecta (R. L. Wilder, A. E. Hansen, and W. H. Thompson—Pediatrics).

153. Selective Factors in the Placement of Illegitimate Children (Alice M. Leahy—Sociology and State Board of Control).
154. Selective Mental Resemblance in Adopted Children and Foster Parents (Alice M. Leahy—Sociology and State Board of Control).
155. Sib-ship Position of Unmarried Mothers (Alice M. Leahy—Sociology and State Board of Control).
156. A Genetic Study of Play Interests, with Special Reference to Girls (Barbara Marx—Physical Education).
157. Mirror Reading as a Method of Analyzing Factors Involved in Word Perception and the Retention of the Mirror Reading Habit after Two Years (F. L. Goodenough and M. A. Tinker—Psychology).
158. The Relative Potency of Facial Expression and Verbal Description of Stimulus in the Judgment of Emotion (F. L. Goodenough and M. A. Tinker—Psychology).
159. The Expression of the Emotions in Infancy (F. L. Goodenough—Institute).
160. A Mental Survey of Deaf Children in Minnesota (Mary Shirley and F. L. Goodenough—Institute).
161. Study of Physical and Mental Similarities and Differences among Triplets. (Ruth Howard—Institute).
162. A Study of Bi-lateral Transfer in the Motor Learning of Young Children (Ella Wieg—Institute).
163. Development of a Scale for the Constructive Ability of Young Children (Majorie Bailey—Institute).
164. The Responses of Nursery School and Kindergarten Children to Commands, Suggestions and Requests (Sallie B. Moore—Institute).
165. The Relation of Imitation to the Learning Process (Katherine A. Miles—Institute).
166. A Comparison of Sentence Development in Twins and Singletons of School Age (Edith A. Davis—Institute).
167. The Correlation between Immediate and Delayed Recall for Different Types of Memory Material in Children (Winona Morgan—Institute).
168. The Reaction Time of Five-year-old Children (Julia Pomeroy—Institute).
169. A Study of the Development of Individual Children in the Kindergarten and Nursery School (Josephine C. Foster—Institute).
170. Racial Factors in Language Development (Vida R. Watson—Institute).
171. A Comparative Study of Visual Apprehension in Nursery School Children and Adults (Cornelia Taylor—Psychology).
172. Analysis of the Data in the Literature on Specific Gravity (E. Boyd—Anatomy).
173. Analytic Analysis of the Relation of Surface Area to the Major Dimensions of the Body throughout the Total Life Span (E. Boyd and R. E. Scammon—Anatomy).
174. Incidence of Diseased Tonsils and Enlarged Cervical Lymph Glands in Preschool Children (Herman Hilleboe—Pediatrics).
175. The Incidence of Positive Mantoux Tests Between Young Children (Herman Hilleboe—Pediatrics).

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176. Variation of Pulse, Blood Pressure, and Cardio-thoracic Index in Pre-school Children (Herman Hilleboe and Edith Boyd—Institute).
177. A Study of Blood Groupings in Triplets (Herman Hilleboe—Institute).
178. An Evaluation of the Medical Histories and Medical Examination Blanks Used in the Institute of Child Welfare for the Past Six Years (Herman Hilleboe and Edith Boyd—Institute).
179. The Relationship of Socio-economic Status to Various Factors in Child Care and Development (John E. Anderson—Institute).
180. The Pitch Range for the Production of Tones by Young Children (Opal G. Gruner—Institute).
181. The Relation of Friendliness and Antagonism in Nursery School Children (Elsie Green—Institute).
182. Mechanical Ability in Subnormal Boys (Marjorie Page—Institute).
183. A Study of Quarreling among Preschool Children (Helen Dawe—Institute).
184. Distractibility in Preschool Children (Lillian Poyntz—Institute).
185. Differential Family Background of Illegitimate Children According to Placement (Alice M. Leahy—Sociology and State Board of Control).
186. The Differential Abstractness of Magazines (Alice M. Leahy and Winona Morgan—Institute).
187. Home Rating Scale (Alice M. Leahy—Institute).
188. Parent-Child Resemblance (Alice M. Leahy and Winona Morgan—Sociology and State Board of Control).

The list of publications numbers approximately 350 titles, appearing in various journals and a monograph series in the University of Minnesota Press as well as several volumes handled by commercial publishers. The number of these is too great to make it practical to give a complete bibliography of them within the limited space available here for such purposes. The monographs and books which have resulted are as follows:

Monographs

Foster, Josephine C., and Anderson, John E., *The Young Child and His Parents*, a study of one hundred cases, Monograph Series No. I (University of Minnesota Press, 1927), 190 pp. Second rev. ed. (University of Minnesota Press, 1930), 247 pp.

Goodenough, Florence L., *The Kuhlman-Binet Tests for Children of Preschool Age*, a critical study and evaluation, Monograph Series No. II (University of Minnesota Press, 1928), 146 pp.

Olson, Willard C., *The Measurement of Nervous Habits in Normal Children*, Monograph Series No. III (University of Minnesota Press, 1929), 100 pp.

McCarthy, Dorothea, *The Language Development of the Preschool Child*, Monograph Series No. IV (University of Minnesota Press, 1930), 166 pp., 19 plates.

Atkins, Ruth, *The Measurement of Intelligence of Young Children by an*

Object Fitting Test, Monograph Series No. V (University of Minnesota Press, 1931), 89 pp.

Shirley, Mary M., *The First Two Years*, Vol. I, Postural Locomotor Development, Monograph Series No. VI (University of Minnesota Press 1931), 227 pp. Vol. II, *Intellectual Development*, Monograph Series No. VII (University of Minnesota Press, 1933), 513 pp. Vol. III, *Personality Manifestations*, Monograph Series No. VIII (University of Minnesota Press, 1933), 228 pp.

Goodenough, Florence L., *Anger in Young Children*, Monograph Series No. IX (University of Minnesota Press, 1931), 278 pp.

Boyd, Edith, and Scammon, Richard E., *The Growth of the Surface Area of the Human Body*, Monograph Series No. IX (University of Minnesota Press, 1933).

Books

Anderson, John E., *Happy Childhood* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 321 pp.

Anderson, John E., and Goodenough, Florence L., *A Modern Baby Book*, third edition revised and abridged (Parents' Publishing Co., 1931), 48 pp.

Anderson, John E., and Goodenough, Florence L., *Your Child Year by Year* (Parents' Publishing Co., 1930), 396 pp.

Faegre, Marion L., and Anderson, John E., *Child Care and Training*, a reading course for parents (University of Minnesota Press), first ed., 1928, 180 pp.; second ed., 1929, 274 pp.; third ed., 1930, 274 pp.

Foster, Josephine C., *Busy Childhood* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 303 pp.

Foster, Josephine C., and Mattson, Marion L., *Nursery School Procedure* (D. Appleton and Co., 1929), 220 pp.

Goodenough, Florence L., and Anderson, John E., *Experimental Child Study* (The Century Co., 1931), 544 pp.

Goodenough, Florence L., Foster, Josephine C., and Van Wagenen, M. J., *Minnesota Preschool Scale*, Manuals and Forms A and B (The Educational Test Bureau, Inc., Minneapolis, 1932), 41 pp.

The Institute is conducting an active parent education program through which information on the care and training of children is disseminated to citizens of Minnesota. This is done through study groups, correspondence and reading courses for parents, local leader groups in rural areas, radio, exhibits, and traveling libraries. During the year 1931-1932, a total of 16,744 parents were reached. In these ways, the results achieved through the research program are translated into the life of the State and nation. Moreover, through the coöperation of the parents reached by its practical program, the Institute has been able to conduct a number of research projects which in the absence of such a program would have been quite out of the question. Cases in point are the Institute studies of the sleeping requirements of children and the studies

of anger outbursts, both made possible by the active coöperation of a total of several hundred families.

I. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Institute for Research in Social Science

"It is to leadership in this supreme adventure of democratic commonwealth building that the universities of the South are called, and their real achievements depend upon the sure intelligence, sympathy, and power with which they perform their vital function, and make authoritative answer to the compelling question of the people as to what, if anything, in the way of clear guidance they have to offer, or must we look to another?" These words, quoted from the inaugural address of the late Edward Kidder Graham on April 21, 1915, President of the University of North Carolina, characterize his central objective in the administration of the University during the brief term ended by his untimely death on October 26, 1918. He was succeeded by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase who not only carried on with a large measure of fulfilment the ideals of his predecessor, but set the University forward on an expanding program which gave special emphasis to the social sciences.

One of the early major appointments made by President Graham brought Professor E. C. Branson to the University of North Carolina. Professor Branson began his "Know-Your-Home-State" studies in Georgia and, under the new Kenan Foundation at the University of North Carolina, he laid the groundwork for the later development of the social sciences and their application to State and regional problems. His Department of Rural Social Economics, with its special library, collection of fugitive materials, and its rapid-fire statistical service, was a distinctive contribution. His attack upon county government as the jungle of American government was also a pioneer effort paving the way for future researches in this field.

One of the early major appointments of President Chase, made with the enthusiastic seconding of Professor Branson, was the appointment of Howard W. Odum as Professor of Sociology and Director of the new School of Public Welfare. In his recommendation to the Trustees, President Chase said:

If the citizenship of State and nation is to grapple successfully with the ever more complex problems of modern democracy, if popular government is to work effectively in these confusing times, our educational system as a whole must stress as never before the instruction of our youth in matters of

common weal. A knowledge of the fundamental laws of society, of what democracy really means and what its problems are, a spirit of social mindedness which leads the individual to look beyond himself and to think of himself in relation to his community—these things are more and more requisite for good citizenship. The social sciences, including economics, history, government, and sociology in its various aspects, must receive a new and more intense emphasis in the higher education of the future. North Carolina, feeling her way towards the solution of new social problems consequent upon the growing complexity of her life, with a new program of social legislation, needs and will need leaders well trained in the fundamentals of her tasks.

Other work paving the way for development of the social sciences at the University included the first regional conference on Attainable Standards of Municipal Problems held under the auspices of the School of Public Welfare, 1923; the founding of the *Journal of Social Forces*, later Social Forces, in 1922; the establishment, at about the same time, of the University Press, of which Dr. L. R. Wilson was director, followed shortly by the North Carolina Social Study Series edited by Howard W. Odum; the rapid increase in the departments of social science, especially history and government, economics, psychology, sociology, with the founding also of the School of Commerce; an increase in the emphasis upon research; and the participation of faculties in national learned societies.

These together with a general advance in the University; its admission to the Association of American Universities; its development of special related fields, such as folk drama under the direction of F. H. Koch, the development of a Research Bureau in the School of Education, and the enlargement of work in psychology, were logical bases upon which the University was to request assistance for the promotion of its social science program.

It was a fortunate circumstance, therefore, when the University of North Carolina Institute for Research in Social Science was made possible, in 1924, by a subvention of \$97,500 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial over a period of three years.

This gift was earmarked for investigations having to do directly with "State and regional conditions." To it were added, in 1925, a special grant of \$15,000 for the study of economic factors in Negro life. Two other closely related appropriations, in 1927, were \$50,000 to the University Press and \$15,000 from the Social Science Research Council for the Study of St. Helena Island under the direction of the Institute. In 1927, at the close of the three-year period of the grant for the Institute, it was renewed by the Memorial over a new period of five years in the

sum of \$240,000. Again in 1932, a grant was made by the Rockefeller Foundation for the same purposes in the sum of \$30,000 a year for three years, or an aggregate sum of \$90,000. From the beginning of the grants, the University has matched funds in varying degrees through actual appropriations, the contribution of the time and salary of the director and other research professors, through the provisions of overhead, and through occasional supplementary contributions from other sources. The annual budget of the Institute at the present time (1932-1933) is around \$50,000.

Aided by these resources, "an extensive program of regional research, including studies in local government, Southern historical backgrounds, socio-economic activities including studies in social-industrial relationships, crime and criminal justice, the Negro, folklore and folk backgrounds of the Southern people, social institutions, public welfare and child welfare, human geography of the American South—has been developed and got under way by means of concrete projects in the several fields."⁴⁶

The Institute is headed by a Director appointed by the President of the University. This officer is Professor Howard W. Odum, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, who has directed the Institute since its inception in 1924. There is an Assistant Director, Dr. Katharine Jocher, nominated by the Director and confirmed by the Board of Governors of which the President of the University is *ex officio* chairman. This Board is made up of professors who are representative of the research interest in the fields of sociology, economics, history, government, rural social economics, education, and law. The number of members is variable, usually averaging around ten. Its membership was originally (in 1924) appointed by the President of the University, but it is now a self-perpetuating body, determining its own composition subject to confirmation by the President. There must be meetings at least semi-annually upon the call of the President or the Director; in practice the Board meets much more frequently. The functions of this Board are: (1) policy-making and legislation; (2) passing upon programs and specific projects presented by the Director; (3) the approval of the budget; and (4) miscellaneous items.

The projects studied are either determined by special needs or else grow out of a long-time regional program, the units of which are selected in accordance with several factors, as for example: (1) the emergency or need, (2) availability of personnel, (3) time required, and

⁴⁶ Catalogue Issue, 1931-1932, University of North Carolina Record, No. 277, March, 1932, pp. 34-35.

(4) amount of money available. Research efforts of the Institute sometimes originate as assistance to a social science professor in work he wishes to undertake in line with the general field of activities.

The program of the Institute for the next year or two is partly a continuation of present projects, partly an attack upon certain problems which are timely for specific reasons, and partly an extension of the Institute's coördinated program growing out of its past studies and out of the Southern Regional Study. The groupings follow the general pattern described above but with special variations, among which are the studies of folk-regional culture, which, while basic to the theoretical backgrounds and evolution of regional cultures, have in mind primarily facts which are pertinent to regional planning and the development of the South's capacity for education, social welfare, and adequacy in all aspects of its life. Working upon the general studies in this field are Howard W. Odum, Katharine Jocher, Rupert B. Vance, and Helen I. McCobb.

Special aspects of regional culture study are those attempting to inventory for the first time the sub-marginal groups and areas of which the South is reputed to have such an abundance. This is more than the continuation of the earlier studies of folk-life and race; it is also a study of regional social pathology and of re-definition of many terms and assumptions of the past. Working upon these aspects are Howard W. Odum; T. J. Woofter, Jr.; Rupert B. Vance; Lee M. Brooks; and Gordon Blackwell, who will also attempt to focus upon social waste in the South, selecting special aspects for unit by unit attack. Closely related will be a continuation by Dr. Woofter, Dr. Vance, and others of the regional analysis of the Southeast, utilizing some twenty-seven subdivisions for social analysis and for an approach to planning.

Two other closely related projects will be Dr. Vance's "Statesmen and Spellbinders of the New South"—a study of Southern folkways and stateways of politics; and a general project for the set-up of the study of optimum programs of production in the South which, however, would depend upon special grant and personnel.

The preliminary inquiry into "A State in Depression," begun last year, will be continued as far as facilities permit. This inquiry seeks to inventory something of what the depression has done to North Carolina and to inquire specifically into the public relief situation with a view to practical conclusions as to what to do, what relief is doing for the people, and what such efforts are uncovering in the way of valuable information. The study also will try to appraise the present social revolution in education and general welfare in North Carolina and compare

it so far as possible, with the nation. Working on this will be various members especially assigned—Roy M. Brown, Harriet L. Herring, Katharine Jocher, Columbus Andrews, Waller Wynne, Jr., John MacLachlin, Edith Webb, and Gordon Blackwell.

Other special assignments following the original classifications will be as follows: Ernest R. Groves will continue his studies of the family with special emphasis upon the influence of woman. Clarence Heer and Edwin M. Perkins will undertake a study of the limitations of the effectiveness of State and federal taxation. Harriet L. Herring will complete her history of the textile industry in the South; Guion Griffis Johnson, her social history in North Carolina from 1800 to 1860; and Julia C. Spruill her study of the Southern woman in the colonies. Guy B. Johnson and Herman Johnson, in collaboration with the Committee on Interracial Coöperation, will study the critical problem of Negro representation in Southern life and control. Columbus Andrews will study county consolidation in North Carolina. Waller Wynne, Jr., will continue a study of the South as a frontier. B. B. Kendrick, Jr., will study the effect of peace-time social planning; Edith Webb will continue her studies of the upper class farmer in Southern culture. Robin Hood will continue the compilation of a bibliography of Southern labor since 1893. Harry M. Douty will undertake a study of the North Carolina industrial worker from 1880 to 1930. McDonald K. Horne will continue his study of recent efforts of the federal government to stabilize the business cycle, especially as these affect regional planning.

Besides the Director and the Assistant Director, there is a permanent staff composed of research professors and research associates, who, in addition to their own researches, direct other studies and may give courses in line with their special subjects. There is also a limited number of research assistants on yearly appointment. These research assistantships are open to men and women who have shown ability to do original research. A master's degree or the equivalent in research experience constitutes the minimum requirement for appointment. All appointments are made on a twelve months' basis. Such assistantships carry with them stipends varying from \$500 to \$1,500. The research assistant may take graduate work toward the higher degree to whatever extent it is considered that to do so will promote his research. The major emphasis, however, is upon research projects which are part of the Institute program. Assistants differ from research fellows in that they must devote themselves to assignments for the promotion of the Institute program, whereas fellows may pursue their own projects. Their studies, when completed, may in some instances be offered for

the doctoral dissertation of the research assistant. Research assistants for professors are provided only when their projects come within the program of the Institute.

In the main headquarters, a statistical workshop is maintained by the Institute, which is used to a limited extent by the special departments of the social sciences from their departmental operations. The Institute also has a central stenographic staff for the aid of its workers. It is housed in the Alumni Building, formerly the University Administration Building and, together with the Department of Sociology, *Social Forces*, and the University of North Carolina Press occupies most of the structure.

The following is a list of the books published under the sponsorship of the Institute from its establishment in 1924 to January 1, 1933. A large number of them have been published by the University of North Carolina Press with their cost wholly or partially defrayed by the Institute. In addition to these books, an extensive list might be added of periodical articles issuing from the work of the Institute, but space limitations make it impracticable to give these titles.

Brearley, H. C., *Homicide in the United States* (University of North Carolina Press, 1932), 249 pp.

Brown, Cecil K., *A State Movement in Railroad Development*, the story of North Carolina's first effort to establish an east and west trunk line railroad (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 300 pp.

_____, *The State Highway System of North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press, 1931), 260 pp.

Brown, Roy M., *Public Poor Relief in North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 184 pp.

Green, Fletcher M., *Constitutional Development in the South Atlantic States, 1776-1860* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 328 pp.

Grissom, Mary A., *The Negro Sings a New Heaven* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 101 pp.

Groves, Ernest R., *Marriage, A Text for College Men and Women* (Henry Holt and Company, 1933), 552 pp.

Heer, Clarence, *Income and Wages in the South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 68 pp.

Herring, Harriet L., *Welfare Work in Mill Villages: The Story of Extra-Mill Activities in North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press, 1929), 406 pp.

Johnson, Guion Griffis, *A Social History of the Sea Islands* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 227 pp.

Johnson, Guy B., *Folk Culture on St. Helena Island* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 183 pp.

_____, *John Henry: Tracking down a Negro Legend* (University of North Carolina Press, 1929), 155 pp.

Metfessel, Milton, *Phonophotography in Folk Music*, Introduction by Carl E. Seashore (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 181 pp.

Meyer, Harold D., and Eddleman, Samuel McKee, *Financing Extra-Curricular Activities* (A. S. Barnes and Company, 1929), 132 pp.

Mitchell, Broadus, *William Gregg: Factory Master of the Old South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 331 pp.

Mitchell, George S., *Textile Unionism and the South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 331 pp.

Murchison, Claudius T., *King Cotton Is Sick* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 129 pp.

Odum, Howard W., *An American Epoch: Southern Portraiture in the National Picture* (Henry Holt and Company, 1930), 379 pp.

_____, *An Approach to Public Welfare and Social Work* (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 178 pp.

_____, *Cold Blue Moon* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1931,) 278 pp.

_____, *Rainbow Round My Shoulder* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1928), 323 pp.

_____, *Southern Pioneers in Social Interpretation* (University of North Carolina Press, 1925), 221 pp.

_____, *Wings on My Feet* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1929), 309 pp.

Odum, Howard W., and Jocher, Katharine, *An Introduction to Social Research* (Henry Holt and Company, 1929), 488 pp.

Odum, Howard W., and Johnson, Guy B., *The Negro and His Songs* (University of North Carolina Press, 1925), 306 pp.

_____, and _____, *Negro Workaday Songs* (University of North Carolina Press, 1926), 278 pp.

Odum, Howard W., and Willard, D. W., *Systems of Public Welfare* (University of North Carolina Press, 1925), 302 pp.

Oxley, Lawrence A., and others, *Capital Punishment in North Carolina* (North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, 1929), Special Bulletin No. 10, 173 pp.

Parker, Coralie, *The History of Taxation in North Carolina during the Colonial Period, 1663-1776* (Columbia University Press, 1928), 178 pp.

Puckett, Newbell Niles, *Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro* (University of North Carolina Press, 1926), 644 pp.

Rhyne, Jennings J., *Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages* (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), 214 pp.

Steiner, Jessie F., and Brown, Roy M., *The North Carolina Chain Gang* (University of North Carolina Press, 1927), 194 pp.

Vance, Rupert B., *Human Factors in Cotton Culture* (University of North Carolina Press, 1929), 346 pp.

_____, *Human Geography of the South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1932), 596 pp.

Wager, Paul W., *County Government in North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press, 1928), 447 pp.

Woofter, Jr., T. J., *Black Yeomanry, a study of Negro culture on St. Helena Island, South Carolina* (Henry Holt and Company, 1930), 290 pp.

_____, *The Plight of Cigarette Tobacco* (University of North Carolina Press, 1931), 99 pp.

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J. OBERLIN COLLEGE

Committee on Productive Work and Research

The primary emphasis at Oberlin College is undergraduate, although there are some fifty or sixty graduate students in the liberal arts college working toward the master's degree. However, productive scholarship on the part of the faculty is encouraged, and the administration of the institution, in fact as well as in theory, adjusts teaching loads in the case of those among the faculty who are on fire to carry forward research projects which promise results of worth.

At the close of the World War, the National Research Council as a government agency requested universities and colleges throughout the United States to establish committees on scientific research. Oberlin was one of the first institutions to form such a committee, and it was made a standing committee of the college. The earlier Committee on Scientific Research which came about in this way was confined wholly to the physical and biological sciences. Election to membership on it was based upon merit in research interest and achievement, and it became a distinction sought after by the faculty and stimulating to research activity.

In 1928, the scope of the Committee's work was broadened to include all of the phases of the institution and the name of it was changed to the Committee on Productive Work and Research. Its present objectives are "to stimulate research in the generally accepted sense of that term, the writing and publication of books and monographs (other than mere compilations), musical composition and creative work in art."⁴⁷

Each year the existing committee prepares a rather extensive list of Associates in Research from whom the nominating committee of the college faculty selects ten names as its nominees to membership on the Committee. In practice at Oberlin, nomination by the faculty nominating committee is equivalent to election. The so-called Associates in Research are those among the faculty who have already shown proficiency and active interest in research. This method of selecting each year the ten members which constitute the Committee on Productive Work and Research is reported to work in a quite satisfactory manner.

The present⁴⁸ composition of the Committee is as follows: Professor Louis Lord (Latin), Chairman; Professors W. D. Cairns (mathematics), Edward Dickinson (emeritus professor of music), Kemper Fullerton (biblical literature), Karl Geiser (political science), Harry M.

⁴⁷ From the retiring Chairman of the Committee.

⁴⁸ July 22, 1933.

the University's life, little or no interest was displayed on the part of the faculty in research in the humanities or the social sciences.

In 1926, with the beginning of the administration of President Arnold Bennett Hall, himself a political scientist, definite efforts were begun to stimulate research in the social sciences and the humanities as well as in the natural sciences. It was at this time that the research council was broadened into the General Research Council of the University of Oregon. The idea back of this plan was to develop more symmetrically the research interests of the University by having representatives of all of the broader fields of knowledge included. The members of the General Research Council under the new arrangement are about evenly distributed among the natural sciences, humanities, and the social sciences. Since the adoption of the Oregon State System of Higher Education Plan by the State Board of Higher Education, the scope of the activities of the research council has been extended to cover the research in both the University and the State Agricultural College. However, any research activities of the latter which are supported in part or wholly from federal funds do not come under the scope of the General Research Council.

The organizations which deal with research in all of the Oregon institutions of higher learning are as follows:

1. The General Research Council
2. The Divisional Councils, one each in the fields of
 - (a) Language, Literature, and Art
 - (b) Social Science
 - (c) Natural Science

The following university research organizations are involved:

1. Committee on Institutional Research
Sub-committee:
Committee on Investigation of College Teaching
2. Commonwealth Service Bureau
Sub-committee:
Municipal Reference Bureau
3. Bureau of Business Research
4. Bureau of Educational Research
5. Special Research Grants

Examples:

- (a) Committee on Appreciation of Nature and Art
- (b) Laboratory Procedure Committee

The research activities and services which have developed at the Uni-

versity of Oregon are classified under the following three main heads: (1) *general research*, which relates to individual research carried on by the faculty members in the broad fields of the natural sciences, social sciences and language, literature and arts, at both Eugene and Corvallis; (2) *institutional research*, or that which is concerned with the operation and administration of the institutions of higher education in Oregon; (3) and *commonwealth service research*, or that applied research which is undertaken as service to municipalities, communities, and other social or governmental units, and whatever research pertains particularly to the fields of the different schools of the University such as the School of Business, the School of Education, and the School of Social Science.

With the approval of the administrations of the institutions concerned and of the State Board of Higher Education, the General Research Council, already referred to in a general way, is appointed through the Chancellor's office to provide for the research interests of the staff members at Corvallis and Eugene, as separate and apart from the research programs of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the University of Oregon special service and research bureaus. The membership of the General Research Council thus constituted for 1932-1933 was as follows:

E. L. Packard, Chairman	}	Members at large
R. W. Leighton, Secretary		
H. P. Barss		
Wm. A. Schoenfeld		
R. H. Seashore, Vice-Chairman		
W. E. Milne, Chairman, Natural Science Council		
H. D. Sheldon, Chairman, Social Science Council		
S. S. Smith, Chairman, Language, Literature, and Art Council		
O. Larsell, Chairman, Medical Division Council		

The personnel of this Council is selected from all of the several phases of the research life of the institutions concerned, with the view to co-ordination of effort and the prevention of duplication in research.

In addition to the Chairman of the Council, who exercises general oversight concerning its operations, the Executive Secretary, Dr. R. W. Leighton, functions essentially as a director of all of the phases of the research life of the University. He is provided with a full-time secretary.

The General Research Council is organized as a general council with three divisional councils, one each in the social sciences, the natural sciences, and the humanities. This General Council is the budgetary

group and the Chairman is the budgetary officer. The Council is concerned with general policies as they affect the research interests of faculty members and it is empowered to make grants-in-aid or otherwise to assist the approved research projects initiated by staff members of the rank of instructor or higher. The divisional councils further the research interests of the particular field they represent; they examine the technical aspects, merit, and feasibility of the projects coming before them and also evaluate them. Projects receiving the recommendation of these divisional councils are submitted to the General Research Council for action.

Grants are made by the General Council to individuals or groups of individuals of the rank of instructor or higher for research projects approved by the appropriate divisional council. The funds so allotted may be used for equipment, materials, publication, travel within the State, and technical or clerical assistance. Research assistantships, normally carrying a stipend of \$500 each, are available for major research projects requiring the technical assistance of a graduate student. Formal applications for grants-in-aid or for research assistants are made to the appropriate divisional council.

The membership of the divisional Social Science Research Council for 1932-1933, was as follows: Professor H. D. Sheldon, Chairman (history); Professors J. R. Jewell (education), Wayne Morse (law), Donald M. Erb (economics), L. S. Cressman (sociology), Eric W. Allen (journalism), O. K. Burrell (business administration), James D. Barnett (political science), Howard Taylor (psychology), H. G. Townsend (philosophy), C. D. Byrne (journalism), and M. D. Nelson (agricultural economics).

This Social Science Research Council is limited in its power and activity to research in the field of the social sciences on either campus. Its duties are to plan and supervise the program of research in the field it represents, to pass upon the merits of all projects originating in this province of knowledge and financed from the general research funds, to stimulate research and point out the specific needs for it in this particular field, to furnish the General Research Council with any information it may desire concerning research projects under way or proposed in the social sciences, and to act in general as a coördinating and supervisory body under the General Council.

The General Research Council prepares the budget for general research and submits it to the State Board of Higher Education for approval and inclusion in the general budget for higher education. Such funds as are appropriated to the General Council are known as the

General Research Budget and are distributed in individual grants, according to the best judgment of the Council, to those projects recommended by the divisional councils. In 1932-1933, the amount thus made available was \$6,450. Of this sum, \$1,540 was allotted to research in the social sciences.

Each other University research organization, such as the Institutional Research Committee, the Commonwealth Service Council, the Bureau of Business Research, and the Bureau of Educational Research, prepares its own budget and submits it to the administrative officer of the University for approval and inclusion in the general University budget. These funds, when granted, are placed directly under the charge of the chairman of the particular committee or bureau to which the grant is made. Funds of special research grants from sources other than State or University, when received, are placed in the general University budget and requisitioned in the same manner as other research funds. The financial support of these agencies separate from the General Council in 1932-1933 was in the sum of approximately \$29,000.

The following projects, recommended by the Social Science Research Council to the General Research Council, were approved for 1932-1933 and grants-in-aid were allowed for the pursuit of them. This constitutes the social science research program for that year under the sponsorship of the Council:

1. R. C. Clark—The Military History of Oregon.
2. Guy S. Claire—(a) Tort, Liability of Members of Administrative Agencies.
(b) Requirement of Notice and Hearing before Administrative Bodies.
3. L. S. Cressman—Petroglyphs of Oregon.
4. H. R. Crosland—Influence of Handedness and Eyedness in Range of Attention.
5. J. Ellison—Pacific Ocean and World Politics.
6. Andrew Fish—Critical Studies of the Work of English Historians in the Nineteenth Century.
7. Charles G. Howard—Restatement of the Law of Contracts with Oregon Cases.
8. S. H. Jameson—Maladjustment and Readjustment among Freshmen Girls at the University of Oregon.
9. E. H. Moore—A Project of Determining the Accuracy of Recall in Testimony.
10. Harold Noble—Foreign Relations of Korea.
11. H. G. Townsend—A Definitive Edition of the Philosophical Works of Jonathan Edwards.
12. George Turnbull—History of Oregon Journalism.

The bulk of the studies under the sponsorship of the Council, when completed, are published in the University of Oregon Publication Series. A number of them have appeared as articles in journals. The following is a list of the published titles in the University of Oregon Publication Series which have appeared as a result of aid extended through the divisional Social Science Research Council:

Business Administration Series

Volume I

1. *Overseas Markets for Oregon and Washington Dried Prunes*, by William A. Fowler, June, 1929.
2. *Financial and Operating Standards for Oregon Retail Concerns*, by O. K. Burrell, October, 1929.
3. *Comparison of Municipal Borrowing Rates in Oregon with Other States*, by Earl L. Moser, November, 1929.
4. *Oregon Hardwood Industries*, by William A. Fowler, assisted by Ronald H. Robnett, December, 1929.
5. *Oregon's Exportable Surplus*, by Alfred L. Lomax and Theodore N. Van Guilder, March, 1930.
6. *An Industrial Audit of Oregon*, by O. K. Burrell, July, 1930.
7. *Portland's Share in Export Traffic from North Central United States to Trans-Pacific Markets*, by William A. Fowler, August, 1930.

Volume II

1. *Marketing and Manufacturing Factors in Oregon's Flax Industry*, by A. L. Lomax and Theodore Van Guilder, December, 1930.
2. *Forecasting Fluctuations in Demand for Douglas Fir Lumber*, by O. K. Burrell, January, 1931.
3. *Columbia River Valley Traffic Survey*, March, 1931.
4. *Survey of Foreign Trade Activities of Oregon Manufacturers*, by Harry C. Hawkins, assisted by Lowell Angell, June, 1931.
5. *Wage Payment Plans Used by Oregon Manufacturers*, by Clausin D. Hadley, April, 1932.
6. *Behavior of Bond Prices in Major Business Cycles*, by O. K. Burrell, May, 1932.
7. *The Facilities, Commerce, and Resources of Oregon's Coast Ports*, by Alfred L. Lomax, June, 1932.

Education Series

Volume I

1. *The Distribution of School Funds in Oregon*, by Homer P. Rainey, December, 1926.
2. *The Organization and Administration of Health Education in the Secondary Schools of the United States*, by Fred Lea Stetson and Frederick W. Cozens, June, 1927.

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3. *A Survey of the Achievement of Oregon Pupils in the Fundamental School Subjects*, by Homer P. Rainey, September, 1927.
4. *The Experimental Comparison of the Relative Effectiveness of Two Sequences in Supervised Study*, by Harl Roy Douglass, December, 1927.
5. *A Mental Survey of the Intermediate Grades of the Public Schools of Eugene, Oregon*, by C. L. Huffaker, September, 1928.
6. *Pupil Counseling in Grades Seven to Twelve*, prepared by F. L. Stetson with the coöperation of C. L. Huffaker, December, 1928.
7. *Controlled Experimentation in the Study of Methods of College Teaching*, by Harl R. Douglass, Donald G. Barnes, D. R. Davis, Victor P. Morris, Howard R. Taylor, Harold S. Tuttle, February, 1929.

Volume II

1. *A Critical and Descriptive Bibliography of the History of Education in the State of Oregon*, by Henry Davidson Sheldon, July, 1929.
2. *The Elementary School Teacher of Oregon*, by C. L. Huffaker and Katharine P. Kneeland, August, 1929.
3. *Neglected Aspects of Common School Costs in Oregon*, by C. L. Huffaker, April, 1930.
4. *The Persistence of Language Errors Among School Children*, by Burchard Woodson DeBusk, May, 1930.
5. *Teacher Supply and Demand in Oregon*, by C. L. Huffaker, January, 1931.
6. *A Study of Pupil Achievement and Attendant Problems*, by B. W. DeBusk and R. W. Leighton, February, 1931.
7. *The Organization and Administration of Standard High Schools*, by F. L. Stetson, July, 1931.
8. *Instructional Costs in 226 Standard High Schools*, by F. L. Stetson, August, 1931.

Volume III

1. *The Relation of High School Preparation and Certain Other Factors to Academic Success at the University of Oregon*, by Harl R. Douglass, September, 1931.
2. *A Survey of the Schools of Lane and Klamath Counties, Oregon*, by C. L. Huffaker, July, 1932.

Journalism Series

Volume I

1. *Bibliography on Censorship and Propaganda*, by Kimball Young and Raymond D. Lawrence, March, 1928.

Psychology Series

Volume I

1. *The Psychological Methods of Word-Association and Reaction-Time as Tests of Deception*, by H. R. Crosland, January, 1929.

2. *Volume-Year Check List of Psychological and Allied Journals*, by Edmund S. Conklin, January, 1931.
3. *Objective Measurements of Emotion*, A symposium of three experimental papers by Harold R. Crosland and Lester F. Beck, December, 1931.

Committee on Institutional Research

The Committee on Institutional Research has charge of all activities of a research or technological nature which deal with problems concerning the University of Oregon. These activities at the time of this writing⁴⁹ include the work of the Committee on College Teaching, the Committee on Appreciation of Art and Nature, the Laboratory Procedure Committee, the Personnel Research Bureau, and the Housing Survey. The Committee on Institutional Research is made up of specialists in each of the fields of activity coming under its purview. At present it is composed of representatives from the registrar's office, the statistician's office, the administration offices, the personnel department and the Committee on College Teaching. The Committee on Institutional Research functions as an organizing, planning, overseeing, and coördinating body concerning all research needs and activities related to the life of the University. The Committee on College Teaching, the Committee on the Appreciation of Art and Nature, the Laboratory Procedure Committee, the Personnel Research Bureau, and the Housing Survey constitute functioning sub-units.

The Commonwealth Service Council

The Commonwealth Service Council has as its functions those of surveying the research possibilities of the public service type, stimulating interest among the faculty in this sort of investigation, and promoting the University's research program as it relates to the life of the State. The membership of the Council is appointed by the Chancellor of the University and consists of one representative each from the Extension Division, the School of Business, the Department of Economics, the Department of Sociology, the School of Law, the School of Physical Education, and the School of Education. The Commonwealth Service Council selects research projects which they consider significant in their application to current conditions in Oregon, and assigns them to the various individuals, committees, or bureaus best adapted to handling them. These individuals or agencies in turn are responsible to the Com-

⁴⁹ June 28, 1933.

monwealth Service Council for supervision and make reports through its Chairman as to the progress of their researches. This Council is chosen with a view to a comprehensive visioning of the needs and possibilities that may be served by investigations of a public service type, and the authority to plan and organize such research is placed entirely in their hands. The Bureau of Business Research, the Bureau of Educational Research, the Municipal Reference Bureau, and the Bureau of Social Research and Service act as functioning sub-units of the Commonwealth Service Council.

The Bureau of Business Research is organized with two principal functions in view. One of these is to plan, organize, promote and conduct research in the field of commerce and business administration. The other is to survey the possibilities of research of a public service type in this field, stimulate interest along such lines, and carry out those projects which give promise of yielding a maximum of service. As a result of these types of activity, it operates as a service department through which the School of Business is useful in the life of the State. All funds for its support have come from State appropriations allotted to research at the University of Oregon. In 1932-1933, the amount budgeted to the Bureau was \$2,235. Its personnel during the past year was derived entirely from among the faculty of the School of Business. The Bureau has prepared during the year, July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933, through a study of check transactions and of the production of lumber, an index as to the general status of business conditions in the Northwest. One of its staff, Dr. E. B. Mittelman, at the request of a legislative commission on unemployment reserves, has acted as its economic adviser. In this capacity, he prepared a bill for them to introduce and has devoted considerable time to conferences with them about various aspects of unemployment legislation. Dr. H. V. Hoyt, Chairman of the Bureau, has made two studies: one dealing with tax delinquencies and the present status of tax resources in Oregon; the other concerning State-aided child welfare institutions.

The Bureau of Educational Research performs the tasks of a research agency in its field and also those of a service nature related to educational problems of the State, furnishing information in this connection upon request from any interested party or group or to any administrative unit of the county or State. Its staff is largely composed of faculty members from the School of Education, but it has in addition a professor from the Department of Economics. Up to the present time, all funds for the support of the Bureau have been derived from

State funds allotted to research at the University of Oregon. The amount thus budgeted for 1932-1933 was \$500. During that year, the Bureau was engaged upon one major research project, namely, a study of the current costs of the public elementary and secondary schools of the State of Oregon.

The Municipal Reference Bureau has been projected in coöperation with the League of Oregon Cities to foster the best possible development of Oregon municipalities. Already an appropriation of some \$7,000 has been made by the legislature to the support of its activities, and an expansion of its usefulness is planned if and when efforts for outside financial assistance are consummated. The Bureau believes that it can best serve the cities at present by first studying their methods of financing; second, their franchises; third, through codifying their ordinances; and fourth, by analyzing existing city governments in special cases.

The Bureau of Social Research and Service, while a sub-unit of the Commonwealth Service Council, is an organization wholly within the sociology department of the University. Its purposes are to render community service which will function in the cultural life of communities through fostering and improving their cultural opportunities and to function as an organization which provides for and directs research and surveys in the fields of sociology, public welfare, and allied areas of knowledge. Its cultural functions are particularly designed for rural communities. The Bureau sponsors and fosters internal organization in Oregon communities in order to develop local talent and supply outside talent in such fields as art, literature, the drama, music, and community beautification.

L. THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COUNCIL

This somewhat informal organization came about as a result of conversations, in 1930, between Professor E. G. Plowman, Dean of Extension at the University of Denver, and Professor Elmore Petersen, Dean of the School of Business at the University of Colorado. The thought in the minds of these individuals was that there was much uncoöordinated research in the Rocky Mountain Region and that some agency should be formed which would make known to the various institutions of higher learning and to individuals interested in research in this area what the others were doing. In this way it was designed to bring about more effective collaboration in future research in the social sciences. The group, which has taken an active part in the organization, is largely

made up from among those in the research fields of business; government research, including taxation; agricultural economics; and rural sociology.

The following quoted statement gives in a rather clear yet condensed manner the geographical area comprehended, the arguments for regional research in this part of the United States, and the steps which led to the formation of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council:

The development of the United States is resulting in the establishment of rather clear-cut economic areas. One such area can be designated as the Eastern Rocky Mountain region, centering around the metropolitan city of Denver. The states of Wyoming and Colorado and the northern half of New Mexico form the bulk of this area. Small parts of western South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas as well as a fringe along the border of eastern Utah may be considered in some respects parts of the area. This region includes approximately 10 per cent of the land area of the United States but has only 1.4 per cent of the population.

This Eastern Rocky Mountain area is, from the standpoint of economics, one of the youngest parts of the United States. It has been evolving rapidly in population growth and in development of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, transportation, agriculture, and finance. The comparatively large numbers of Indians and Spanish-Americans in the area present problems with a unique bearing upon business. With this background it is natural that methodical study of the business problems of the region should be a comparatively recent development. The purpose of this bulletin is to present facts concerning this development and to outline the present situation.

Business research using sound statistical methods in the hands of trained investigators scarcely existed in the Rocky Mountain region prior to 1920. Since then a number of distinctly worth-while but disconnected studies have been made. A group of business men obtained the services of a Harvard professor who wrote a report, after careful investigation, on the possibility of development of wool manufacturing. Through the Denver Chamber of Commerce valuable agricultural marketing research was carried on. The State Agricultural Colleges in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming made farm management and marketing studies. The University of Denver and the University of Colorado created Bureaus of Business Research which carried on investigations with little regard for the work being done by others.

Within the last three years, adequate well-organized research has begun to become available to the entire region. An important step in this direction was the formation of the Colorado Association, in 1929, which advocated the regional research point of view. Shortly thereafter a prominent agricultural economist toured Colorado for the Association, making recommendations which awakened interest in the need for proper study. The Colorado Association also took over the work of the Denver Chamber of Commerce in the field of agriculture.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce, early in 1930, requested the University of Colorado to make a state-wide study of the sources of merchandise purchased by the retailer from wholesalers and manufacturers. About

the same time, the Denver Real Estate Exchange requested the University of Denver to make a census and vacancy count of the living units in the city of Denver. This new interest in business research resulted during the year 1930-1931 in a series of developments of great importance to the region.

The first of these developments was an informal agreement between the University of Colorado and the University of Denver Bureaus of Business Research, with respect to their fields of major and minor interest. It was decided that the University of Colorado had a major interest in state-wide research projects of every sort. The University of Denver on the other hand assumed a major responsibility with respect to studies of metropolitan Denver and of business conditions in the entire Eastern Rocky Mountain region. This coöperative arrangement between the two principal University Bureaus led naturally to the next development.⁵⁰

The "next development" just referred to is the Rocky Mountain University Research Council. The principal members of it are the universities of Colorado, Denver, New Mexico and Wyoming, Colorado Agricultural College, Colorado College, Colorado School of Mines, the Denver Offices of the United States Department of Commerce and the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

The first meeting of representatives of this group was called by Dean Plowman at Denver in October, 1931. Among those present were: Deans Plowman and Petersen; Professors F. L. Carmichael (statistics and business) and A. D. H. Kaplan (economics), University of Denver; Don C. Sowers (political science), Charles A. Rouetta (business research), Edison H. Cramer (business research), University of Colorado; L. A. Moorhouse (agricultural economics), Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, D. N. Donaldson (rural economics), and Henry C. Pepper (rural economics), Colorado Agricultural College; Walter E. Roloff (economics), Colorado School of Mines; A. F. Vass (agronomy), University of Wyoming; F. W. Beier, Jr., Livestock Statistician, United States Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado; W. P. Redding, Director of Market Development, Denver Chamber of Commerce; and G. E. Bittner, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Denver, Colorado.

The Rocky Mountain University Research Council has been characterized all along by the informality of its organization. Dean E. G. Plowman acted as Chairman until April, 1933. At that time, he was on leave of absence from the University of Denver, and Professor L. A. Moorhouse was elected Chairman by the members of the Council. In this capacity, he serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Coun-

⁵⁰ *University of Denver Business Review*, Vol. VII, No. 10 (October, 1931), pp. 1-2.

cil. The present ⁵¹ composition of this board is as follows: Professor L. A. Moorhouse (agricultural economics), Colorado Agricultural College, Chairman; Dean E. Grosvenor Plowman (extension), University of Denver; Dr. A. F. Vass (agronomy), University of Wyoming; Dean Elmore Petersen (School of Business), University of Colorado; Dr. Walter H. Roloff (economics), Colorado School of Mines; G. E. Bittner, United States Department of Commerce, Denver, Colorado; Dr. V. G. Sorrell (economics and business administration), University of New Mexico; and Dr. W. Lewis Abbott (economics and sociology), Colorado College. Only Doctors Sorrell and Abbott have been added since the Board was originally constituted. No other changes in membership have been made, so the remaining personnel of the Board is as first determined in October, 1930.

Membership in the Council is open to those in the Rocky Mountain area who are interested in research in the social sciences, primarily as it relates to the fields of business; agriculture; governmental research, including taxation; and mining. The coöperation of the social science committee of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science has been sought with the idea of bringing the psychologists and anthropologists into the movement. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council was held in conjunction with the recent meeting of the Academy, with a view to furthering a spirit of coöperation between the two organizations.

The Board of Directors of the Council is at present a self-perpetuating body. Its original membership was upon the invitation of Deans Plowman and Petersen, and additions and changes are within the authority of the Board itself.

In the course of the academic year the Council holds monthly meetings during the sessions of which, at some convenient interval, the Board of Directors assembles for its deliberations. Such meetings are held at the several participating institutions, the largest number naturally having been at Denver due to its central location in the area. The programs of the Council meetings in general are made up of reports on research engaged in by the various members and the consideration of special research projects which the body is interested in sponsoring.

The interest of the national Social Science Research Council has been sought in the work of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council with the view to the formation of a Rocky Mountain Regional Committee of the national Social Science Research Council. Such negotiations are still under way.

⁵¹ July 7, 1933.

The Rocky Mountain University Research Council, as an organization, has no separate funds or budget. Whatever work it has sponsored has been financed jointly by the several participating institutions through their individual research organizations.

Early in its development, the Council undertook a survey of the research activities in all of the social science fields throughout the Rocky Mountain region, including Montana, Idaho, and Utah, as well as Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The purpose of this was to develop an adequate bibliography or check-list of the business and social studies completed or in progress in the region.

At a meeting of the Council in Denver on September 19, 1931, it was agreed that a study would be made of "Economic Changes from 1920 to 1930 in the West Mid-Continent." The interest of the United States Department of Commerce was enlisted in this, its participation being largely that of helping in the planning and editing of the manuscript. The financial support for the preparation of the study came from the several institutions and agencies represented in the Council. This study which is in the nature of coöperative research, is now completed and awaiting publication. Some thirty-four individuals, representing seven universities and colleges, two federal departments, and three other agencies contributed to the monograph. The divisions of this study are: A History of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Region; Economic Changes in the Agriculture of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Region; General Business Conditions in the Region; Summary of Eastern Rocky Mountain Commercial Data; General Summary of Agricultural Production; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation in the Eastern Rocky Mountain Region; Construction; Mineral Production of Eastern Rocky Mountain Region; Newspaper Circulation; and Recent Economic Changes in Land Utilization in the West Mid-Continent Region.

Other studies which the Council has voted for similar consideration as soon as practicable, in the order of preference as to importance and feasibility, are: "Taxation in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming"; "Income and Purchasing Power in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming"; "Shifts in Population in the Eastern Rocky Mountain Region"; and "Marketing in the Eastern Rocky Mountain Region."

An outgrowth of the work of the Rocky Mountain University Research Council has been the formation of the Rocky Mountain Economic Council, an organization of business men. Although still in the developmental stage, the Council is seeking to bring about economic planning along regional lines.

M. STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Social Science Research Council

A group of the faculty in the social sciences at Stanford University was called into conference on June 4, 1926, by President Ray Lyman Wilbur to consider measures for promoting research in that field and for securing funds for this purpose. The group was composed of the heads of the departments of history, economics, sociology, political science, and philosophy. As a result of this initial meeting, Professors M. S. Wildman (economics), L. M. Terman (psychology), and Payson J. Treat (history) were named as an executive committee and empowered to fill up its number to ten. These ten individuals were to form the Social Science Research Council of the University. The membership of this original Council with the fields they represented was as follows: Professor Murray S. Wildman, Chairman (economics); Professors E. D. Adams (history), W. G. Beach (sociology), E. A. Cottrell (political science), Frank A. Golder (history), Eliot Jones (economics), Truman L. Kelley (statistics), Henry W. Stewart (philosophy), Lewis M. Terman (psychology), and Payson J. Treat (history).

Five of the original members of the Council have served continuously on this body. Three of them, Adams, Golder, and Wildman were removed by death. Professor Kelley left Stanford University to join the Harvard faculty, and Professor Stewart retired from the Council by resignation. These vacancies were filled by the election of Professors M. R. Kirkwood (law), E. E. Robinson (history), E. K. Strong (psychology), A. C. Whitaker (economics), and H. C. Brown (philosophy).

Professor Murray S. Wildman served as Chairman of the Council until his death in December, 1930. He was succeeded by Professor Edwin Angell Cottrell, who had, at frequent intervals during the preceding two years, served temporarily in that capacity due to the impaired health of Dr. Wildman.

In April, 1927, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial granted financial support to the newly formed Council according to the following schedule:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Matching Funds</i>
1927-1928	\$40,000	\$10,000
1928-1929	40,000	10,000
1929-1930	35,000	15,000
1930-1931	30,000	20,000
1931-1932	25,000	25,000

Consistently, the Council has succeeded in providing the matching funds, and usually has considerably exceeded the amounts necessary in this connection.

On April 13, 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation renewed the grant to the Council on a tapering basis, the arrangement at that time being as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Unconditional</i>	<i>\$1 for every \$1 provided during that year by the University from other sources for the same purpose but not to exceed</i>
1932-1933	\$25,000	\$25,000
1933-1934	20,000	25,000
1934-1935	15,000	25,000
1935-1936	10,000	25,000
1936-1937	5,000	25,000

Each year, the various persons to whom grants have been made have secured from various other sources sums more than sufficient to match the Rockefeller grant for that year.⁵²

The President of the University designates the Chairman of the Council. This body is a self-perpetuating one, serving at the pleasure of the President and naming its new members subject only to his approval. It has an Executive Committee of three members, elected to their places by the Council from among its number. The Chairman of the Council is automatically Chairman of the Executive Committee. No secretarial staff is maintained by the Council, the duties in this connection being performed by the Secretary of the School of the Social Sciences, whose salary is paid from the University budget proper and not from the funds of the Council. It should be noted in this connection that the Chairman of the Council is also Chairman of the School of the Social Sciences. Included in this School are the departments of economics (including accountancy and sociology); history; philosophy; political science; psychology; the division of journalism; and the division of citizenship, which has charge of an introductory course in this field required of every Freshman entering the University.

The function of the Council is restricted to that of making grants for research in the social sciences among the faculty at Stanford University. The School of Social Sciences "has been formed (a) to facilitate the work of students who desire to study in several related fields without meeting the requirements for a degree in any one department;

⁵² Report of Stanford University Social Science Research Council, 1927-1932, p. 1.

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(b) to afford a convenient organization for the conduct of courses in subjects which do not lie wholly within the scope of any particular department; (c) to make possible a closer correlation of the work of the several departments included in the School."⁵³ A quarterly dinner meeting of all the social science faculty of the University is held, and frequently on these occasions reports are made on research in progress or recently completed. In this way, a mutual education of its members on the subject-matter of all projects is achieved.⁵⁴

At some appropriate time in the spring of the year, the executive committee of the Council, through its Chairman, sends out a letter to each member of the faculty of the University eligible for research aid in the social sciences. Such eligibility is not construed as limited to the social science faculty, but includes those engaged in social science research in other schools or divisions of the institution, such as for example, the schools of law and education, the library and the Food Research Institute, though the latter has never asked for funds from this source. The following is the communication thus addressed in the spring of 1933:

COUNCIL OF RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

April 17, 1933

The Executive Committee of the Council of Research in the Social Sciences will receive applications for allotments from the Spelman Fund grant for 1933-34 up to May 9, 1933.

Attention is called to the following principles of the Committee which are followed in the granting of the research funds:

1. Projects to fall clearly within the field of the social sciences.
2. Modest requests preferable.
3. Recognition of proven scholars.
4. Not to be used toward completion of doctoral dissertation.
5. Living expenses are not allowed; travel may be included.
6. Secretarial or research assistance to be confined entirely to the specific project.
7. Printed materials and apparatus to be purchased must be confined to use on the specific project.
8. The study, so far as possible, should be completed within the life of the grant.

Please define your proposed or continuing project under:

- a. purpose
- b. desirability

⁵³ *Announcement of Courses*, Stanford University Bulletin, Fifth Series, No. 133 (May, 1933), p. 242.

⁵⁴ *Report of Stanford University Social Science Research Council, 1927-1932*, p. 1.

- c. method of approach
- d. probable date of completion
- e. plans for publication
- f. tentative itemized budget
- g. matching funds available from other sources

Signed

Edwin A. Cottrell
Chairman

Shortly after the specified limiting date, all requests for aid are digested in the office of the Chairman of the Council, and a copy of the digest is then furnished each member of the Executive Committee of the Council. This Committee then meets and determines who shall receive grants and in what amounts. It then sends copies of its recommendations to the entire membership of the Council. This body then meets and passes upon the recommendations of its Executive Committee. The results of the action of the Council as a whole are then transmitted as recommendations to the President of the University. Included in these are arrangements as to the matching of funds which are passed upon by the Rockefeller Foundation. Upon confirmation of these, and the final action by the President of the University, the individual applicants are notified by that official.

Reports to the Chairman of the Council are required annually from all projects in progress, these reports including such matters as status of the work, expenditures for same, and arrangements as to publication. In general, publication is permitted through any source available and takes the form of commercial publication or monographs and articles in the periodicals of the learned societies. Where necessary, subsidies for publication have been included in the individual grants. In such instances the researches have usually been published by the Stanford University Press. Where subsidy is provided for publication, it is with the stipulation that the returns of sales under the contract shall revert to the funds of the Council.

According to disciplines and individuals under each of these, the following projects have been aided by the Council to June, 1933:

Education

1. Bell—Civic and Educational Effects of Segregating Japanese in School Systems.
2. Eells—Mental-Educational Survey of Junior College Students in California.

Superior Junior College Students in California.

Economics

1. Canning—Tax on Capital Net Gains Levied by the Federal Government.
2. Jones—Public Utilities.
3. Lutz—Comparative Studies in Public Finance.
4. Mears—Eastern Standards of Living and International Commerce.

History

1. Bailey—Pacific Coast Diplomacy of the United States, 1898–1913.
American-Japanese Pacific Coast Diplomacy, 1898–1913.
2. Bradley—American Interests and Activities in the Hawaiian Islands.
3. Brand—British Labor During the World War.
4. Fisher (Golder)—The Russian Revolution.
Comintern (The Third International).
Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria.
Planned Economy in the U. S. S. R.: Origins and Results of the Five Year Plan.
The Non-Russian Nationalities and the Bolsheviks.
5. Hulme—The Life and Thought of Lelio Sozzini.
6. Ichihashi—Problems of Japanese Immigrants in the Pacific Coast States.
7. Lutz—The German Revolution and the Reorganization of Germany and German-Austria Since 1919.
8. Martin—Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Hispanic-Americans.
9. Robinson—Distribution of the Presidential Vote, 1896–1924.
Analysis of the Personnel of the National Party Organization.
Evolution of Parties.
The Senate.
10. Treat—Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Japan.
11. Savelle—Diplomacy of the Mississippi Valley in the Treaty of Paris of 1763.

Law

1. Vernier—The Law of the Family (5 vols.).

Political Science

1. Barclay—Origins of Municipal Home Rule.
Public Career and Political Activity of Champ Clark.
2. Clokie—Practice and Form of Parliamentary Government in Europe Today.
3. Cottrell—Public Administration
 - I. Principles and Organization of Public Administration.
 - II. Methods of Public Administration.
 - III. Functions of Public Administration.
 - IV. Problems of Public Administration.
4. Sprout—The Paradoxes of American Foreign Policy.

5. Stuart—International Administration of Tangier.
American Diplomatic and Consular Procedure.
6. Thompson—The Bratt System of Liquor Control in Sweden.

Psychology

1. Farnsworth—Race Differences in Certain Musical Abilities.
Social Psychology—Tests to be Given Students.
Relative Potencies of Intelligence and Music Tests in the Prognostication of Grades in Music Courses.
Effect on Recall of Stimuli Present at the Time of Learning some Experiment.
2. Miles—Handedness and Human Society.
Left Handedness and Speech Difficulties.
3. Stone—Habit Formation and Habit Breaking in Senile Rats.
4. Strong—Vocational Interest Tests.
5. Terman—Revision and Extension of Stanford-Binet Scale.

Sociology

1. Beach
Reynolds
LaPiere } Social and Economic Results of California Alien Land Legislation.
Occupational Distribution of Immigration and the Racial Control of Certain Occupations.
The Changes Taking Place in the Vital Statistics of Alien Groups.
The Criminality of the Chinese and Japanese in California.
Chinese Tongs on the Coast.
Anti-Japanese Strike and Riot at Toledo, Ohio.
Armenian Colony in Fresno.
Second Generation Chinese in California.
Italian Colony of Monterey.
Sociological-Historical Study of the San Francisco Chinatown.
Migration and Family Stability.
Racial Cultural Contacts Along the Pacific Coast.

Miscellaneous

1. Hall—Telephone Rates.
2. Hotelling—Theory of Statistics.
3. Kelley—Mental Scale in Units Having Certain Designated Properties.
Statistical Tables to Facilitate Character Analysis Investigations.
Differentiable Mental Abilities.
Hindu Psychology as Bearing on Trait Analysis.
Problem of Character Analysis.
4. Van Patten—Bibliographical Survey of Californian Municipal Documents, 1847-1932.

Up to June, 1933, the following books had been published as a result of researches aided by the Council, and in addition to these, a number

of articles had appeared in the various journals of a social science character.

Fisher, H. H. (Golder, Frank A.)—The Russian Revolution
The Hidden Springs of the Russian Revolution, by Katerina Breshkovskaia (Stanford University Press, 1931); xxi + 369 pp.

Soviet Policy in Public Finance, by G. Sokolnikov and others (Stanford University Press, 1931); xiv + 470 pp.

Agricultural Russia and the Wheat Problem, by Vladimir Prokopovich Timoshenko, published jointly with the Food Research Institute (1932); xi + 571 pp.

Lutz, Ralph Haswell, *Fall of the German Empire, 1914-1918*, 2 vols. (Stanford University Press, 1932); xxiii + 868 and xiv + 593 pp.

Vernier, Chester Garfield, *American Family Laws*; Vol. I, *Introductory Survey and Marriage*, Vol. II, *Divorce and Separation* (Stanford University Press, 1931); xxvi + 311 pp. and xxvii + 523 pp.

Strong, Edward Kellogg, Jr., *Change of Interests With Age* (Stanford University Press, 1931); xiv + 235 pp.

Treat, Payson Jackson, *Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Japan, 1853-1895*, 2 vols. (Stanford University Press, 1932); xxi + 593 and ix + 600 pp.

Jones, Eliot, *Principles of Public Utilities*, with T. C. Bigham (The Macmillan Company, 1931); xiv + 799 pp.

Ichihashi, Yamato, *Japanese in the United States* (Stanford University Press, 1932); x + 426 pp.

Stuart, Graham Henry, *The International City of Tangier* (Stanford University Press, 1931); xiii + 323 pp.

The research projects which have received the largest support from the Council during the years 1927-1932 are:

Golder (Fisher)	Russian Revolution	\$103,500
Lutz, R. L.	German Revolution	19,800
Terman	Stanford-Binet Test	24,500
Vernier	Law of Domestic Relations	13,750
Strong	Interest Tests	12,750
Beach, Reynolds, and La Piere	Race Relations in California	10,950

A recent report of the Chairman of the Council states that this body "has discussed the practicability of planning the research projects so that there would be some more direct relative value to the Pacific Coast and its natural neighborhood across the Pacific Ocean."

Perhaps the most unique among the projects sponsored by the Council are those on the Russian Revolution and the German Revolution. In the first place, these projects emphasize the collection, preservation, and making available of source materials bearing upon these phases of European life. Contacts are established and maintained between Stan-

ford University and other principal agencies throughout the world that are particularly interested in this field of investigation. One of the reasons why this province was decided upon by the Council resides in the fact that the Hoover War Library of Stanford University contains perhaps the best collection of materials in the United States on both the Russian and German revolutions. The late Professor F. A. Golder had long been recognized as an outstanding authority in the Russian field, and the development of this project was due largely to his interest and initiative. The German project was undertaken through the interested activities of Professor R. H. Lutz. It is expected that a continuing series of monographs will result from the work of the staff engaged upon the task of interpreting the materials collected. It is believed that these two projects represent examples of the few really successful coöperative research projects in progress in this country, both in the interrelations of the several social science disciplines and in the co-operation effected among the considerable number of agencies and individuals at work in these particular fields of investigation in all parts of the world.

In addition to the distinctive achievement of employing scholars in Russia and the Central European States in the task of the gathering and the presentation of materials in the archives and libraries of their respective regions for transmission to the Hoover War Library where they are to be edited and published, the Council has afforded the opportunity for Stanford professors to spend considerable time in connection with various projects in the archives at Washington, in the various State capitals in this country, in the international city of Tangier, in Sweden, and in the Orient. It has been further fruitful in the general research interest which has been stimulated by small grants for assistance along these lines, a form of help which has resulted in publication that otherwise would not have been possible with the ordinary teaching load.

Food Research Institute

The Food Research Institute, now an integral part of Stanford University, was founded in 1921, with funds supplied by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is virtually a research department of the University, having naturally close affiliations with the departments of economics, chemistry, and biology. The primary emphasis of the Institute in its research program has been upon problems of a distinctly social science nature. This fact, together with the fact that the

Institute is located on the Stanford campus, that members of its staff have close connections with other departments of the University, and that its research in the field of the social sciences on the campus has been of a pioneering nature has undoubtedly helped the Institute to exert a considerable influence upon University activities along these lines.

The staff ⁵⁵ of the Institute, in the year 1931-1932, consisted of Carl L. Alsberg (executive secretary), Joseph S. Davis and Alonzo E. Taylor, directors; Merrill K. Bennett and Holbrook Working, economists; Melville Sahyun (acting to October 1, 1932) and V. D. Wickizer, research associates; Robert D. Calkins, Helen C. Farnsworth (research assistant until June), and Elizabeth P. Griffing, junior research associates; Adelaide M. Hobe, junior statistical associate; Leila B. Time, executive assistant; Robert F. Lundy, Rosamond Peirce, Ada Fay Wyman, and Hobart N. Young, research assistants; P. Stanley King, statistical assistant; Ennis C. Blake (from October), Ruth D. T. Lee, Margaret Rooney, and Elizabeth Brand Taylor, secretaries; Sue Curtis, stenographer-clerk; and E. F. Penrose, fellow. Michel Augé-Laribé in Paris (until April), S. J. Duly in London, N. Jasny in Berlin, and Hugo M. Miller in Manila served as foreign correspondents.

"The broad purpose of the Institute is to build up and make available an accurate and increasingly comprehensive body of significant knowledge concerning food production, trade, consumption and prices. It seeks to bring increased knowledge to bear upon the promotion of sound and farsighted national policies with respect to food and upon the improvement of practices in the food industries." ⁵⁶

In order to accomplish these aims, the joint efforts of specialists in agriculture, economics, statistics, food manufacture, physiology, and the chemistry of nutrition are required. So far as the resources of the organization permit, all of these fields of knowledge are represented upon its staff. The economic aspects of food problems, as has been pointed out, receive the main emphasis, but other phases are given ample consideration. The Institute views its functions as primarily analytical and interpretative. Although it endeavors to promote the improvement of basic data, it does not itself undertake to collect primary statistical material.

The Institute's approach to the study of food problems has been

⁵⁵ *Annual Report of the President of Stanford University* for the forty-first academic year ending August 31, 1932, published by the University (1932), p. 200.

⁵⁶ *List of Publications and Contributions of the Food Research Institute to January 31, 1933* (Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, 1933), p. 3.

mainly through important groups of food commodities. Because of this policy, the objective has been to make the work intensive rather than extensive and to progress from the specific to the general rather than from the general to the specific. In its work, much attention has been devoted to international aspects of food problems; for American problems, which naturally receive major consideration, cannot be adequately analyzed and interpreted except with due regard to the world situation.

The first group of commodities selected for intensive study was wheat (including wheat products); the results appear chiefly in "Wheat Studies," in part in "Miscellaneous Publications" and a new "Grain Economic Series." Attention was next directed to fats and oils, and the published results appear mainly in "Fats and Oils Studies." In the further development of its program, the Institute proposes, as time and resources permit, to take up other staple foods, such as meats, dairy products, and sugar.

The organization has carried forward a limited amount of laboratory research with facilities made available in the natural science departments of the University. Such work has included investigations of wheat, flour, wheat proteins, starch, milling, baking, shortenings, and the chemistry of fats and oils. The results have appeared in appropriate scientific journals.

In more recent years, the Institute has extended its work to include such broader investigations as a critical survey of farm-cost studies in the United States, analysis of proposed farm relief legislation (the voluntary domestic allotment and export debenture plans), and studies of the corn and hog surplus of the Corn Belt, Russian agriculture, population growth and food supply, and the tropics as sources of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

The Hoover War Library

The Hoover War Library of Stanford University consists of a collection of material for research in the causes, conduct, and results of the World War; the peace settlements; and the principal national and international problems of the period of reconstruction. "In the field of international research, the Hoover War Library stands forth as a great contribution to the research workers in social sciences. Here may be studied the social, economic and political phases of the War for all nations but especially for Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Great Britain and the United States. Here are government documents

illustrating the changes during the War in the lives of the states of the world and also a great archive of material bearing upon the problems of reconstruction after the end of hostilities. This great library of the causes, phases and tragic results of the greatest catastrophe of the modern world may be called an international archive, comparable in importance to the archives of a great state combined with a library selected by scholars for the use of scholars. The development of this library to its position of leadership is one of the significant achievements of American universities in the past decade.”⁵⁷

In 1931-1932, the officials of the Hoover War Library were as follows: Herbert Hoover, founder; Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Robert Eckles Swain, Acting President of Stanford University; Ralph Haswell Lutz, professor of history, Chairman; Harold Henry Fisher, Curator, American Relief Administration Archives, and lecturer in history, Vice-chairman; directors—Joseph Stancliffe Davis, Director of Food Research Institute; Eliot Grinnell Mears, professor of geography and international trade; Edgar Eugene Robinson, professor of American history and director of citizenship; Graham Henry Stuart, professor of political science; Alonzo Englebert Taylor, Director of Food Research Institute; Nathan van Patten, Director of University Libraries.

Nina Almond, Librarian; A. Russell Buchanan, Assistant Reference Librarian; Ethel E. Emerson, assistant, Order Division; Mabel A. Junkert, Secretary; Dmitry M. Krassovsky, Bibliographer, Slavic collections; Philip T. McLean, Reference Librarian; Elizabeth W. Marsh, assistant, Reference Division; Helen Tihonravov, typist.

Suda L. Bane, Assistant Curator, American Relief Administration Archives.

Fedor S. Mansvetov, Research Associate; James Bunyan, Klara Fetter, Olga Hess Gankin, Xenia Joukoff, Walter C. Milthaler, Elena Varneck, Research Assistants; Jirina Markova, Helene von Damm, Research Secretaries.

According to a recent report⁵⁸ of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hoover War Library to the President of Stanford University, the materials contained in the collection—from the United States and other nations, both belligerent and neutral—relate to the principal fields of the social sciences for the periods indicated. The

⁵⁷ Ralph H. Lutz, “The Hoover War Library,” *Army Ordnance*, Vol. X, No. 59 (1930), p. 335.

⁵⁸ *Annual Report of the President of Stanford University* for the forty-first academic year ending August 31, 1932, published by the University, 1932, p. 367.

special materials, supplementary to those in the Stanford University Library, concerning the underlying causes of the War cover the following: (a) diplomatic alignments of the great powers since 1871; (b) the armed peace; (c) economic imperialism; (d) problems of nationalism; (e) propaganda.

The materials for the War period cover all political, economic, and social phases of the world conflict excepting medical and technological materials.

The materials concerning the peace settlements, including the immediate results of the War, cover the following: (a) the revolutions, 1917-1919; (b) the new states of Europe; (c) economic disorganization; (d) relief measures; (e) the treaties of peace.

The subjects concerning the general period of reconstruction, 1919-1925, include: (a) League of Nations; (b) the political and economic reorganization of the belligerent and neutral states; (c) the politico-social movements resulting from the War; (d) the enforcement of the treaties of peace, including organizations set up to carry out treaties.

The Library has been made as adequate as possible on the transition from war conditions to post-war normal conditions, covering the period from 1919 to 1925. The Library's time limit for the reconstruction period has been fixed tentatively at 1925. Certain fields remain, however, to be covered to a point eventually determinate. These are: (a) League of Nations, World Court, International Labor Office, International Chamber of Commerce; (b) interallied debts; (c) the enforcement of the political and economic clauses of the treaties of peace, including reparations; (d) rehabilitation of currencies and fiscal conditions; (e) reorganization of Central and Eastern Europe; (f) development of fascism, socialism, communism; (g) limitation of armaments and guarantees of security.

A recent summary of the materials in the Hoover War Library includes the following items: Archives, 24 (several million individual items); miscellaneous manuscripts, 1,050; pamphlets, 98,000; printed books, 53,000; posters, photographs, etc., 24,000; and maps, 3,500. Included among the books and pamphlets are 1,225 newspapers and 7,950 periodicals.

As to the use which is being made of this collection, the following quotation from a recent article is of much interest: "This is the library which Herbert Hoover founded, has built up, and will now take an active part in interpreting. From the desk which is to be installed for him there, he will edit some of the material for publication and direct research projects. At present there are more than 40 of these projects

under way. A dozen or so of the workers are candidates for the Ph. D. degrees, nearly as many are studying for the Master of Arts degrees, and others are special research experts. . . . The Hoover War Library, as said by Mr. Hoover on a former occasion, is destined to become the chief point of historical research of the World War."

N. THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences

In the spring of 1927, largely due to the interest and effort of Dr. W. M. W. Spawn, at that time President of the institution, a movement was initiated among a group of the more research-minded of the social science faculty members at the University of Texas to develop an organization for the effective aid and guidance of the research activities in that field at the State University. To this cause, in the same year, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial appropriated \$250,000 to be used by the University of Texas "for the development of a program of research in the social sciences." Of this sum, \$185,000 was to be paid as follows: \$50,000 a year for the biennium 1927-1929; \$30,000 a year for the biennium 1929-1931; and \$25,000 for the year 1931-1932. The remaining \$65,000 was to be granted on the following basis: \$1 to be paid by the Foundation for every dollar obtained in cash by the University for the triennium 1929-1932, the total amount paid by the Foundation not to exceed \$20,000 for each year of the biennium 1929-1931, and not to exceed \$25,000 for the year 1931-1932. The Legislature of the State, in 1931, appropriated \$20,000 for the work of the Bureau of Business Research and \$10,000 for research in the social sciences during each year of the biennium 1931-1933.

The following excerpt from the application submitted by the Board of Regents of the University of Texas to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial will serve to indicate the purposes toward which the emerging research organization was to be directed:

A. Following are some of the purposes for which the grant would not be used:

1. To establish new fellowships, or to increase the stipend of those already established.

2. To supplement regular salaries of members of the faculty.

B. Following are some of the purposes for which the grant would be used:

1. To promote closer and more stimulating relationships between the faculties of the several departments of the social sciences. The Regents believe that the separation of these departments from one another is in large

measure artificial, and that to overcome the disadvantages of this artificial but necessary arrangement, it is desirable that the men in the different departments should work in coöperation with one another on a common problem or problems. Such coöperation would enable each man to understand the relationship between his own special interest and the special interests of others, and to realize more clearly the importance of each of the social sciences as an approach to the study of man and his environment.

2. To bring into closer relationship the Department of Economics and the School of Business Administration. It is the purpose of the Regents to maintain a Department of Economics in the College of Arts and Sciences, separate from the School of Business Administration. They recognize, however, the fact that there should be coöperation between the two divisions in order that the principles enunciated by the economists may properly be studied in their practical application in business, and in order that students of business may realize more clearly the social consequences of their proposed activities.

3. To afford opportunity for the development of some of the younger men into leaders in the direction of research in a growing university.

4. To make certain important studies, the value of which alone would justify the investment. The Regents are especially concerned that the faculties in the social sciences should be attracted to studies relating to the conditions and the problems of the Southwest, such as the study of the Mexican population in this section of the country.

C. The Regents believe that the financial support sought for the purposes stated above would, if granted, attract additional support from both State appropriations and from private gifts.

D. The Regents of the University in their efforts to promote research in the social sciences have approved the following statement of the President of the University, which was made to the faculty of the University and the citizens of Texas at a recent date.

This particular building [referring to a new building just completed] will be used by those scientists, instructors, and students who are devoted to or interested in the Social Sciences—History, Government, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, and Philosophy. The objective of the devoted scholars who shall labor here ever will be to enable our youths to realize what it means to live in society, to understand how people have lived and do live together, to know how people may live together well, and to develop the capacity to take a proper part as members of society. Such social study makes a distinct contribution toward the accomplishment of this purpose. Geography gives an understanding of earth conditions and natural resources as the material basis of social development; Political Science gives an understanding of social control by means of law and the promotion of the general welfare by aid of governmental action; Sociology seeks to explain the various forms of casual relations between the activities of individuals as members of groups; Economics sets forth the processes by which men get a living; History portrays human events and activities as they have occurred, emphasizing the continuity and development of human society.

At the University of Texas scholars and students are free and unhampered in the search for truth. The public expects that a scholar in the Uni-

versity shall enter upon an investigation without bias, pursue it without prejudice, and report his findings and conclusions fully and without fear. It is the duty and the privilege of a professor in a state university to seek the truth, to refute error, to speak and to teach the truth as he understands it. As population increases it becomes more and more necessary that men shall learn how to find and how to use the resources of the earth for their subsistence, and that they shall learn to live together in peace. For ages men have fought each other. Their group relationships have been marred by jealousies, strifes and wars. Men must coöperate in peaceful pursuits, or the race will be thrown back into barbarism. Such coöperation calls for knowledge and discipline. We dedicate this building to the discovery and to the teaching of truth to the end that men may find the ways of happiness and be established in the paths of peace.

The work, under the terms of the original grant, made in March, 1927, by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, was organized with Dr. W. M. W. Splawn as Director. Before the beginning of that academic year, Dr. Splawn had resigned as President of the University and was on leave from the institution with the status of professor of economics. In the meantime, Dr. H. Y. Benedict had been elected President of the institution. During the year, 1927-1928, the persons and projects aided were selected by Director Splawn and approved by the President and the Board of Regents. "Pursuant substantially to a recommendation made by Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, Director for the University of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Grant,"⁵⁹ on January 11, 1928, President Benedict appointed an Advisory Committee, the function of which was "to make a survey or study of all projects which individuals or groups might care to submit, after which a report should be drawn up setting out fully these proposals for research; it should then recommend the projects to be aided, with reasons for recommendation."⁶⁰ The membership of this Advisory Committee consisted of Professors Brogan (philosophy), Fitzgerald (business administration), Gearing (home economics), Gettys (sociology), Hildebrand (law), Koch (education), Patterson (government), Pearce (anthropology), and Perrin (psychology). At the same time an Executive Committee of five members was named "to receive and study the report and recommendation of the Advisory Committee and pass it on to the Director with any comments or recommendations they see fit to make. The Executive Committee shall further, in the absence of and on the request of the Director, attend to current routine matters. The Director will confer with the Executive Committee before recommending to the

⁵⁹ Minutes of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, p. 6.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

President on important matters."⁶¹ The personnel of the Executive Committee was as follows: Professors Miller (economics), Chairman; A. B. Cox (Director, Bureau of Business Research), Hackett (history); Harper, *ex officio* (Dean of the Graduate School); and Pittenger (education).

In view of the fact that the Director of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Grant was in Washington, D. C., engaged in researches upon railroad transportation, Professor E. T. Miller, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, handled the administrative duties in connection with the organization, keeping in close correspondence with the absent Director. Professor Miller functioned as Chairman of both the Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee, and Professor W. E. Gettys likewise served as Secretary to both of these groups. Dr. Splawn did not return to the University of Texas, and in the summer of 1928, Professor Miller was designated by President Benedict to become Director of the research body, which was then officially known as the Fund for Research in the Social Sciences. Dr. Miller served actively in this capacity until June, 1930. The following academic year, he was on leave in Europe. During his absence, Professor Gettys was requested to function as Acting Director, an appointment which was made permanent upon Professor Miller's resignation as Director in June, 1931. Professor C. W. Hackett was made Secretary of the committees upon the promotion of Dr. Gettys to the directorship and these individuals have continued in their respective capacities since that time. In the fall of 1930, the name of the organization was changed to the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, according to which it is at present known.

At the end of the first five-year program of research in the social sciences at the University of Texas, in the winter of 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation renewed its support to the extent of \$125,000 (\$25,000 for each of five years) upon the condition that the University should match this with a total of \$75,000 over the same period of time. The distribution of the University's part of the support was tentatively agreed upon the ascending scale of \$5,000 the first year of the new period (1932-1937), \$10,000 the second year, \$15,000 the third year, \$20,000 the fourth year, and \$25,000 the fifth year.

With the beginning of the new grant, the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences discontinued altogether its support of the Bureau of Business Research, which, until the fall of 1932, had absorbed a con-

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

siderable proportion of its funds. Also, it diminished greatly its emphasis upon research in the field of education, stating as its new policy that "except in unusual cases, only projects of members of the faculties of the departments of anthropology, economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology and sociology shall participate in the grant. It shall be understood, however, that projects having real social character and value shall not be excluded from participation in the grant no matter from what school or department they may come. Each project shall be judged on its merits as to its social science character by the committee or committees of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences."⁶² It was also decided that support by the Bureau shall be given only to projects dealing with Texas or the Southwest, except in most unusual cases, and that preference will be accorded problems of a current nature.

Under the new grant, the rather cumbersome plan of an Advisory Committee and an Executive Committee was abandoned. The latter committee was discontinued as such, its functions being merged with those of the Advisory Committee. As at present constituted (1932-1933), the members of this Committee are as follows: Chairman, Director W. E. Gettys (sociology); Secretary, Professor C. W. Hackett (history); Professors A. P. Brogan (philosophy and assistant Dean of Graduate School), H. W. Harper (Dean of Graduate School), I. P. Hildebrand (Dean of School of Law), E. T. Miller (economics), C. P. Patterson (government), J. E. Pearce (anthropology), and F. A. C. Perrin (psychology). The members of the Advisory Committee are appointed annually by the President of the University in consultation with the Director of the Bureau. A comparison of the present composition of the Committee with that of the original membership clearly shows that a considerable continuity characterizes its personnel. However, representatives of the School of Business Administration, the Bureau of Business Research, the School of Education, and the Department of Home Economics are no longer numbered among its membership. The Committee assembles upon call of the Director, averaging about one meeting a month during the academic year.

The Director of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences is appointed by the President of the University, and his tenure of position is at the pleasure of that official. The Director of the Bureau is also Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The Secretary of this Com-

⁶² *Minutes of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas*, p. 98.

mittee is a member requested by the Director to serve in that capacity. The only office staff of the Director is a part-time stenographer.

Research aid is extended by the Bureau only to members of the faculty of the University of Texas from the rank of full-time instructor to professor. Early in the spring of the year, the Director communicates with the heads of the departments of history, economics, government, sociology, education, law, anthropology, psychology, and philosophy, requesting them to inform the faculty of their respective departments that applications for grants should be made by a stated date. The applicant must furnish a detailed statement of the nature of his proposed project, the approximate length of time (as far as can be determined) necessary to complete it, and an itemized budget of the estimated cost. These applications are first submitted to the candidates' department heads. All of the applications within a particular department are considered by its faculty as a whole, recommendations being made to the Director as to the advisability of the projects and their practicability, according to the scheduled work of the professors concerned and the capacities of the departments to adjust regular academic loads. While the recommendation of the department concerned is usually final, the Advisory Committee of the Bureau reserves the right in exceptional cases to review the decision.

When the applications have been filed with the Director, a meeting of the Advisory Committee is called. Each candidate is afforded the opportunity to appear in person before the Committee and usually avails himself of the privilege. He presents his project to the Committee and answers any questions that may be asked. Frequently, in the light of such discussion, he is requested to revise his project in various particulars. After all the applications have been presented to the Committee, the candidates are excused and the Committee considers each request with regard to its conformity with established policies and its social science value. Projects not measuring up to standard are eliminated. The remaining ones are taken up, one by one, first of all as to the nature of the projects themselves and subsequently as to resources available to support them. The resulting list of eligible applications is then voted upon by secret ballot, each member of the committee ranking them 1, 2, 3, etc., in order of his evaluation. The Director, the Secretary, and a third member of the Committee canvass the vote and report the results to the Committee as a whole, either at the same meeting or at another, called to pass finally upon the budget.

The nature of the aid extended is of various kinds. It may take the

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form of release from a full or part-year of teaching, research assistants, travel and field expenses, certain types of materials, publication and incidentals.

A typical view of the sort of program which the Bureau sponsored under the terms of the original grant is indicated by the following list⁶³ of research projects in which members of the faculty were aided in 1931-1932:

1. Joint project for the study of County Government and Administration in Texas, under the general supervision of Edmund Thornton Miller, Ph.D. Professor of Economics; Frank Mann Stewart, Ph.D., Professor of Government; and Warner Ensign Gettys, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology. The project is under the direct charge of William C. Murphy, Ph.D., Research Associate in the Social Sciences.
2. Study of the Texas Elementary School Organization with Particular Reference to the Most Desirable Entering Age and the Optimum Number of School Grades, by Fred Carleton Ayer, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Administration.
3. The Texas Revolution, by Eugene Campbell Barker, Ph.D., Professor of American History.
4. A Comparison as Regards Pupils in One-Teacher Schools with Pupils of Urban Schools of the Same Vicinity, by Annie Webb Blanton, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Educational Administration.
5. A Theory of Comparative Value, by Albert Perley Brogan, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy.
6. Human Backgrounds of Texas: Folk Tales and Legendary Material, by James Frank Dobie, M.A., Associate Professor of English.
7. A Study of the Winds in Texas, by George Charles Marius Engerand, M.A., Professor of Anthropology.
8. Vocal Reactions of Human Infants with Respect to Emotional Patterns, by Clarence Truman Gray, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Psychology; and David Ballin Klein, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology.
9. The Translation and Publication of the Second Volume of Pichardo's History of the Boundaries between Louisiana and Texas, by Charles Wilson Hackett, Ph.D., Professor of Latin-American History.
10. The Economic and Social Condition of the Mexican in Texas, by Max Sylvius Handman, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, University of Michigan.
11. Survey of the State for the Purpose of Locating and Acquiring for the University Materials Relating to the Whole Period of Texas History, by the Department of History, under the immediate direction of Eugene Campbell Barker, Ph.D., Professor of American History. (J. Evetts Haley, M.A., Collector.)
12. Purchase of Certain Photostatic Material from Mexican Archives Relating to the Early History of Texas, by the Department of History.

⁶³ "Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences," Catalog Number, Pt. V, *The University of Texas Bulletin*, No. 3,126 (April 22, 1932), pp. 230-231.

13. The Education of Mexican and Spanish-Speaking Children in Texas, by Herschel Thurman Manuel, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Psychology.
14. The Nature of Mexican Federalism: A Preliminary Study, by John Lloyd Mecham, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Government.
15. A Study of Public Utilities in the Southwest, by Robert Hargrove Montgomery, Ph.D., Professor of Economics.
16. Administration of Justice in Great Britain, by Caleb Perry Patterson, Ph.D., Professor of Government.
17. Research in Texas Archaeology, by James Edwin Pearce, M.A., Professor of Anthropology.
18. A Study of Social Attitudes, by Fleming Allen Clay Perrin, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology; Lloyd Alexander Jeffress, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology; and Hugh Carlton Blodgett, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of Psychology.
19. A Study of the Relations, Stated in Terms of Statistical Correlations, Obtaining among a Number of Neurotic Mental, Emotional, and Physiological Symptoms and Syndromes, by Carlos Prado Kling, M.A., Instructor in Psychology.
20. A Comparative Study of the Functions of Courts of Law in Texas by a Study of the Records of the Appellate Courts, by Robert Weldon Stayton, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law.
21. A Study of Highway Administration in Texas, by Frank Mann Stewart, Ph.D., Professor of Government.
22. The International Boundary Commission: United States and Mexico, by Charles August Timm, M.A. Associate Professor of Government.
23. Farm Ownership and Farm Tenancy in Texas, by Clarence Alton Wiley, Ph.D., Professor of Economics.
24. History of Texas Rangers, 1823-1920, by Walter Prescott Webb, M.A., Associate Professor of History.
25. The Mexican in Texas Politics, by Oliver Douglas Weeks, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Government.

No grants are made to graduate students as such. As has been pointed out, aid is furnished only to regular members of the university faculty from the grade of full-time instructor and upwards. However, graduate students, acting as research assistants to professors, may pursue a limited program of graduate studies, approved by the head of the project and the Director of the Bureau. Also, the project undertaken by an instructor or professor may be offered as his doctoral dissertation.

A report on the progress of each project is made annually to the Director of the Bureau. These reports are incorporated in the annual report of the Director of the Bureau to the President of the University and through that official to the supporting Foundation.

When the study has been completed, the author is encouraged to seek a commercial publisher, and if he is successful in this respect, resulting royalties accrue to him. There is a University of Texas Press, and a

number of the studies have been published by it, their cost being defrayed by the Bureau. In such instances, the author receives no royalties. Authors are also encouraged by the Bureau to publish in the social science periodicals the results of their investigations.

It is felt by those who have been closely in touch with the work of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Texas that its record is a fruitful one in many ways. It has done a great deal to stimulate research among the faculty in the social sciences. The effort is cited as the first really big research movement on the campus, with the exception of the program of the Division of the Conservation and Development of the Natural Resources of Texas, inaugurated in 1925. The influence of the Bureau has been potent in the development of the Bureau of Business Research and has had its effect upon the development of a research program in zoölogy. Its example has, in part at least, led to the agitation for a proposed Bureau of Research in the Humanities. A significant contribution of the Bureau has been its extensive collection of source materials for social science research. For the past four years a collector of such materials has been maintained in the field of Texas history, and the facilities of the University Library have been greatly enriched in this respect. Also along such lines, extensive additions have been made in source materials in the field of anthropology, mainly in the province of Texas archæology.

The following books have thus far been published as the results of Bureau projects:

Splawn, Walter Marshall William, *Government Ownership and Operation of Railroads* (The Macmillan Company, 1928), 478 pp.

Montgomery, Robert Hargrove, *The Coöperative Pattern in Cotton* (The Macmillan Company, 1929), 335 pp.

Hackett, Charles Wilson, *Pichardo's Treatise on the Boundaries of Louisiana and Texas*, Vol. I (University of Texas Press, 1931), 630 pp.

Stocking, George Ward, *The Potash Industry: A Study in State Control* (Richard R. Smith, 1931), 343 pp.

Manuel, Herschel Thurman, *Education of Mexican and Spanish-speaking Children in Texas* (University of Texas Press, 1931), 173 pp.

Riker, Thad Weed, *The Making of Roumania: Study of an International Problem, 1856-1866* (Oxford Press, 1931), 592 pp.

Webb, Walter Prescott, *The Great Plains* (Ginn and Company, 1931), 525 pp.

Four bulletins have been published and a fifth is at present in press:

Eby, Frederick, and Pittenger, Benjamin Floyd, *A Study of the Financing of Public Junior Colleges in Texas*, Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, Study No. 1; University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3,126 (July 8, 1931), 80 pp.

Winters, Jet Corine, *A Report on the Health and Nutrition of Mexicans Living in Texas*, Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, Study No. 2; University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3,127 (July 15, 1931), 99 pp.

Allen, Ruth, *The Labor of Women in the Production of Cotton*, Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, Study No. 3; University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3,134 (September 8, 1931), 285 pp.

Martin, Roscoe C., *The People's Party in Texas*, Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, Study No. 4; University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3,308 (February 22, 1933), 280 pp.

Murphy, W. C., *County Organization and Administration in Texas*, Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, Study No. 5; University of Texas Bulletin (in press).

In addition to these books and bulletins a considerable number of articles in various periodicals of a social science nature have originated from studies sponsored by the Bureau.

Bureau of Business Research

The Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas was authorized in 1926 by the Board of Regents of that institution. The establishment of the Bureau "was in response to a world-wide demand for the solution of fundamental business problems centering around distribution and business organization. Accordingly, the primary functions of bureaus of business research are to coöperate with existing trades and industries in improving the efficiency and service of their operations, to aid in the development of new types of trades and industries where necessary to make our commercial and industrial set-up commensurate with the State's natural resources and markets, and to develop facts regarding the possibilities, proper methods of organization, and management of trades and industries in Texas."⁶⁴

More specifically stated the functions of the Bureau are:

1. To gather and interpret basic data about natural resources necessary for planning and operating trades and industries within the State.
2. To develop principles of efficient internal organization and operation of types of businesses.
3. To develop industry-mindedness and the social point of view in this connection.
4. To work out principles and basic data for classroom teaching purposes.
5. By furnishing facts and other teaching material about the trades,

⁶⁴ *Biennium Report*, Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas (Austin, Texas, 1931-1932 through 1932-1933) mimeograph, Exhibit A, p. 1.

industries, raw materials, markets, and opportunities of Texas, to create a desire on the part of students to stay in Texas and develop the State.

6. To train students in methods of research.

Through its research and service work, the Bureau reaches, directly or indirectly, practically every citizen in the State. The data gathered and released each month are run on an average in fifty-five big daily papers in the State, the space amounting to about 2,500 column inches monthly. *The Texas Business Review*, the official monthly publication of the Bureau, is distributed upon written request to over 3,000 individuals and firms. It deals with the essential facts of Texas business and interprets them in the light of national and world conditions. Also, the Bureau coöperates with a large number of the associations and organized groups representing the leading business activities in Texas, such as chambers of commerce; retail merchant associations; Association of Retail Credit Men of Texas; Texas Cotton Association; and livestock, dairy, poultry, and meat-packing associations. A directory of Texas manufacturers has proved invaluable to Texas business—both buyers and sellers use it to their mutual advantage.

The Bureau is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the President of the University. Professor A. B. Cox is Director of the Bureau. There is an employed staff and an executive committee. In addition the Bureau has an Advisory Committee of Business Men and an Industrial Planning Committee, both composed of outstanding business men of the State.

For the first few years of its existence the Bureau was financed jointly through an annual State appropriation of \$20,000 and a like sum from the University out of a fund received for research in the social sciences. During the biennium 1931–1933 the contribution of the University was reduced to \$10,000, which left an annual budget of \$30,000. In the present biennium (1933–1935) the budget has been reduced to \$15,000, \$10,000 being appropriated by the State and \$5,000 contributed from private sources, partly through the sale of current services.

In outline, the program of the Bureau is as follows:

1. To determine in composite the areal location of all surface and sub-surface resources, together with a quantitative and qualitative statement of them and to analyze their development in terms of and in relation to national and world competition. In other words, it brings together the facts developed by the geologist, soil scientist, climatologist, and others and interprets them in terms of business and social development.

2. To analyze the nature, extent, and place of the utilization of natural resources by trades and extractive industries. This involves statistics on production, movements, etc., by natural regions, seasons, etc.

3. To study the possibilities of expanding old and developing new trades and manufacturing industries based on the further utilization of Texas raw materials and available markets.

4. To study problems of distribution—wholesale and retail. It is asserted that many fundamental difficulties in our present economic set-up can be traced to faulty distribution. The Bureau contends that problems of production and distribution are inseparable. The Bureau's analysis of regions, in terms of buying power and types of products, furnishes a fundamental base for a real study of distribution.

5. To furnish statistical and accounting services to Texas trades and industries. The Bureau does this through wide coöperative contacts.⁶⁵

The following is a list of the publications of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas as of September 12, 1933:

Hart, Arthur H., *An Analysis of Credit Extensions in Twenty-Three Texas Department Stores by Occupational Groups* (University of Texas, 1928), 67 pp.

Lewis, George M., *Analysis of the Cattle Industry of Texas* (University of Texas, 1929), 130 pp.

Reilly, Wm. J., *What Place Has the Advertising Agency in Market Research* (University of Texas, 1929), 31 pp.

_____, *Methods for the Study of Retail Relationships*. (University of Texas, 1929), 50 pp.

Grossmann, Chas. J. Rudolph, *The Possibilities of Cotton Manufacturing in Texas* (University of Texas, 1930), 69 pp.

Lewis, George M., *An Analysis of Shipments of Texas Sheep and Goats* (University of Texas, 1930), 127 pp.

Woodbridge, Frederick W., *A System of Accounting Procedure for Livestock Ranches* (University of Texas, 1930), 193 pp.

Johnson, Elmer H., *The Natural Regions of Texas* (University of Texas, 1931), 148 pp.

Buechel, F. A., *Eight Years of Livestock Shipments in Texas, 1925-1932* (University of Texas, 1932) 131 pp.

Beuchel, F. A., and Zivley, M. A., *Directory of Texas Manufacturers* (University of Texas, 1932), 122 pp.

Johnson, Elmer H., *The Basis of the Commercial and Industrial Development of Texas* (1933), 148 pp.

⁶⁵ *An Analysis of the Purposes and Program of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas*, mimeograph (University of Texas, 1933), pp. 4-5.

Mimeographed Publications

Walling, Herschel C., and Russell, J. E., *A Balance Sheet Analysis of Texas State Banks as of December 31, 1929*, mimeograph (University of Texas, July, 1931), 150 pp.

Shirley, R. V., and Nichols, Brevard, *Trends of Development of Texas Financial Institutions*, mimeograph (University of Texas, August, 1931), 100 pp.

Grossman, C. J. R., *Classified Directory of Manufacturers in Eastern Texas*, mimeograph (University of Texas, December, 1931), 31 pp.

Buechel, F. A., *Analysis of the Dairy in Texas*, mimeograph (University of Texas, December, 1932), 30 pp.

Proceedings of the First Texas Business Planning Conference, mimeograph (University of Texas, December, 1932), 60 pp.

Cox, A. B., *Costs of Marketing Cotton*, mimeograph (University of Texas, issued in 1931), 12 pp.; (1932), 6 pp.; (1933), 9 pp.

In addition to the above listed publications, each month the Bureau issues the *Texas Business Review*. The following monthly reports are mimeographed for distribution by the Bureau: "Car-lot Shipments of Poultry and Eggs"; "Department Store Sales and Credit Reports"; "Dairy Reports," including production and sales of concentrated milk, cheese, butter, and ice cream; "Automobile Report"; "Employment Report," giving the volume of employment by cities and by type of industry; "Cotton Forward Sales Reports," by grade, staple length, and month of shipment; and "Costs of Marketing Cotton."

O. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Institute for Research in the Social Sciences

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia owes its existence to a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, made in the spring of 1926, for the purpose of stimulating research in the social sciences among the faculty at that institution of higher learning. A temporary research council was set up on June 22, 1926, with the late President Edwin A. Alderman as Chairman and Professor Wilson Gee as Executive Secretary. At a meeting, on October 25, 1926, of all of the faculty of professorial rank in the fields of economics, history, political science, psychology, sociology—including representatives from philosophy, education, and law—the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences was formally organized in accord with the following resolutions adopted by the entire group:

1. That the President of the University, the Assistant to the President, the Dean of the Graduate Department, the members of the University faculty of professorial rank in the Schools of History, Economics, Government, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology and the employed personnel shall constitute the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Virginia.

2. That it shall be the duty of this Institute to promote research effort, both individual and group, in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia—at the outset primarily in the field of Virginia problems. It shall further be the function of the Institute to consider any matter that concerns the development of the Social Sciences in the University of Virginia, making recommendations thereon to the President of the University.

3. That there shall be constituted an Executive Council of the Institute, the President of the University being *ex officio* chairman thereof, and this committee shall act as the responsible executive agency of the Institute.

4. That there shall be a Director of the Institute to be appointed by the President.

It was announced by the President at this meeting that he appointed Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Economics, as Director of the Institute. The composition of the original Executive Council as determined by the President, in consultation with the Director, in accord with the resolutions of the Institute, was as follows: President Edwin A. Alderman; Assistant to the President, Dean J. L. Newcomb; Professors A. M. Dobie (law), George O. Ferguson (psychology), Wilson Gee (rural economics), T. R. Snavely (economics), Bruce Williams (political science), Floyd N. House (sociology), Dumas Malone (history), and William S. Pott (philosophy). The President instructed the Director that he was to serve as the active Chairman of the Executive Council.

The present composition (1933-1934) of the Council is: President John L. Newcomb; Chairman, Professor Wilson Gee (rural economics); Members: Dean A. M. Dobie (law), Professors T. R. Snavely (economics), Floyd N. House (sociology), Frank A. Geldard (psychology), George W. Spicer (political science), and T. P. Abernethy (history). The Council usually holds two regular meetings a year, in the fall and in the early spring, and at such other times as there may be business for it to transact.

A central office staff of two stenographers is maintained. These persons perform the secretarial work necessary not only in connection with the office of the Director but also, since departmental stenographic aid is not provided by the University, they attend to the correspondence of the professors in relation to their research projects. In addition they do all of the typing necessary in connection with the progress of the

research and in the final preparation of the manuscript for publication. When a social science professor at the University is engaged upon writing a text or other volume—*independent* of the program of the Institute—these manuscripts are typed by the Institute secretarial staff. So also are numerous periodical articles. All vouchers clear through the office of the Director, receiving first the endorsed approval of the professor in charge of the project. After receiving the approval of the Director, they are transmitted to the Bursar of the University who is the receiving and disbursing officer of the Institute. A set of books is kept by projects in the office of the Director, and this is checked monthly against the books of the Bursar.

During the first four years of its operations, the Institute research program was financed entirely from funds amounting to \$27,500 a year, provided through the \$137,500 total of the five-year (1926–1927 through 1930–1931) grant made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. In the last mentioned year, 1930–1931, the University contributed substantially to the budget of the organization. At the close of the first five-year period, the grant was renewed by the Rockefeller Foundation on a decreasing basis for a second five-year period (1931–1932 through 1935–1936) with an increased support pledged by the University according to the following schedule:

Year	From Rockefeller	From University
	Foundation	Budget
1931–1932	\$25,000	\$ 5,000
1932–1933	20,000	10,000
1933–1934	15,000	15,000
1934–1935	10,000	20,000
1935–1936	5,000	25,000

The University met in full its pledged amount during 1931–1932, but since that time, due to distressing economic conditions, has been able only partially to comply with its agreement. The Foundation has supplied in full its promised support.

The following quotation from the first annual report of the Director of the Institute sets forth certain fundamental policies which have characterized the activities of the organization since its beginning:

It early became manifest that the major interest of the faculty in the social sciences is centered in the problems connected with and growing out of the present marked transformation taking place in the economic and social life of Virginia. In view of this fact, it was decided that at the outset, the emphasis in the Institute would be placed upon Virginia and Southern problems, though, in the development of its complete program, a large place

would be given to such national and international affairs as might attract the interest of the several professors concerned.

At the first meeting of the Institute, the point was made that, while it should be the ultimate purpose of the grant to stimulate research among all of the social science professors, much more permanent good was to be derived from attention to a few major problems with adequate support than in too broad and diffuse a program.

Although it may not prove advisable to publish all of the studies made, it was considered wise to make provision in the budget of the Institute for such publication. Even though a particular problem may not materialize as expected, a decided stimulus is given the quality and amount of research effort when the person undertaking it realizes that, if it measures up, the work will be published in the Institute series of monographs.

Instead of using graduate students for research assistance, the Council felt that, as far as the funds at our disposal would permit, it would be best to employ full-time research assistants, associates or professors who had already attained to some degree of proficiency in such work, or who had evinced unmistakable signs of soon developing research skill. With such a grade of help, the professor concerned would be certain of the effective sort of help necessary to arrive anywhere in research as in the other tasks of life.

It is realized that it is difficult to set a definite time limit to a piece of research work, but the policy has been adopted of allowing, as far as is practicable, not more than two years for the completion of any problem approved. There will be exceptions to this rule when good cause is shown, but the policy is proving salutary in its effects.⁶⁸

The Institute from the start has rigidly avoided any form of graduate student subsidy. The research assistants provided the professor have all been on a full-time basis and have in no instance been allowed to carry any graduate studies. Their work is wholly devoted to the research projects of the professors who have requested and been allowed this form of research aid by the Council.

During the past two years, the policy has been that no grant is made for a longer period than one year, subject to renewal, of course, if conditions justify it.

Comparatively early in each academic year, usually well before the Christmas holidays, the Director, in personal conference with each professor in the social sciences, requests that applications for desired research aid be filed in his office. Such applications carry the project title, a concise statement of its significance, a tentative outline of the study, methods by which it is to be carried on, the probable length of time required, and an itemized annual and total estimate of the cost of the research. These projects are passed upon by the Council at a meet-

⁶⁸ *Annual Report of the Director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia (1926-1927)*, p. 2.

ing, usually in early December, and a portion of the annual budget is reserved to take care of applications arising between that time and the meeting of the Council, held a few days after the University Board of Visitors have assembled in March or early April to pass upon the University budget as a whole.

A diversity of types of aid have been extended to the social science professor at the University of Virginia. The following excerpt from the annual report of the Director for 1932-1933 sets forth the policy and experience in this regard:

At no time before in the history of this University has research interest in the social sciences been so widespread and genuine among our social science faculties as during the current year. Each succeeding year since the establishment of the Institute in 1926 has seen a cumulative gain in the development of this research spirit, now to the point where it is firmly established as a part of the atmosphere in the social sciences here.

In this growth some things have become clear. The first of these is that not all of our social science professors can, will or should be interested in research achievement. The lesson from this situation is obvious. We are now beyond the preliminary stages, and our attention hereafter must be focused upon those who show both the desire and the capacity to do research of value. Another thing learned is that a great deal better grade of work can often be achieved by making it possible for the professor to find time to put upon his research, rather than enabling him to lean too heavily upon a research assistant. In this statement, no fault is found with the idea of a research assistant properly utilized. Entirely too often in our experience the professor has not properly directed his research helper, and has not worked along with him in sufficient measure. The attitude in the future will be that a professor who has revealed that he does not know how properly to employ research assistance will be denied such a form of help.

Still another significant lesson is that of a diversity of types of aid extended the professor in his research effort. For the first time in the existence of our Institute, a professor has requested release from an entire year of teaching in order to devote his time wholly to his research project. This arrangement was effected by providing the salary of a substitute, and the release of the professor upon his regular salary. It is hoped and expected that such a procedure will become increasingly frequent. Experimentation with small grants, making possible the release of the professor from summer teaching upon the condition that he employ in full-time research the time thus made available, has proved satisfactorily the efficacy and economy of such a method. In some other instances, all of the aid required to stimulate a good piece of research has been to provide a small grant for necessary travel or other expenses. In some cases, research assistants are being provided. The stenographic facilities of the central office have been made freely available to the professors who have manuscripts to be typed for publication, either as books or as journal articles.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ *Annual Report of the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences (1932-1933)*, pp. 1-2.

While the attitude has been favorable toward "group" or "coöperative" research projects, it has been felt from the start that such efforts are best when they arise naturally—are grown into rather than gone into. So, the procedure all along has been that of the individual approach, and where the professor in a social science has presented a worthy project he has been helped with it so far as the resources of the Institute have permitted. Much informal coöperation and consultation have taken place in the pursuit of the Institute studies, serving to break down the artificial lines existing between the separate disciplines and emphasizing the problem itself.

During the seven years of its existence, practically every social science professor at Virginia has been substantially aided in his research ambitions, and many of them upon several projects. While the program of the Institute has been concerned mainly with problems relating to the Commonwealth of Virginia, no spirit of coercion has been brought to bear in this regard. The research interests of the professors have leaned naturally toward the inviting problems immediately about their doors. It has been felt unwise to bring pressure to bear in that direction, both from the standpoint of sound administrative policy and also from that of the quality of work likely to result in such cases. So, of course, where the objective has been to minister to the research needs of an entire social science faculty, a diversity of interests is being accommodated. They range from the French Parliamentary Committee System through Western Lands and the Revolution to The Scientific Interests of the Old South. The following is a list of projects in progress for the fiscal year, 1932-1933:

1. Stringfellow Barr—The Life of Mazzini.
2. G. T. Starnes and J. E. Hamm—Labor and Labor Conditions in Virginia.
3. T. C. Johnson, Jr.—The Scientific Interests of the Old South.
4. T. P. Abernethy—Western Lands and the Revolution.
5. G. W. Spicer—The Executive Power in Virginia.
6. Wayne Dennis—Experimental Study of Human Instincts.
7. Lester J. Cappon—Survey and Collection of Manuscripts in Virginia.
8. Abraham Berglund and W. H. Wandel—Economic Theory in the Crucible.
9. E. A. Kincaid and Taylor Musser—Currency, Credit, and Crises in Virginia Since 1860.
10. T. R. Snavely and E. Q. Hawk—History of Taxation in Virginia Since 1776.
11. A. G. de Gruchy—The Supervision and Control of Virginia State Banks.
12. F. W. Hoffer, Dorothy H. Wheeler, and F. N. House—Institutionalization in Roanoke, Virginia.

13. R. K. Gooch—The French Parliamentary Committee System.
14. R. A. Egger, A. G. de Gruchy, and J. S. Gates—Electricity in Virginia.
15. F. W. Hoffer and Floyd N. House—Roanoke, A Study in Population.
16. W. H. Wandel—Unemployment Insurance in Virginia.
17. R. A. Egger—Municipal Administration in Virginia, A Critical Study.

It is worthy to note that every project authorized by the Institute has either come to completion in a manner which has justified publication or else is in such a stage of progress that it may accurately be characterized as in a "live" condition, being actively carried on with a definite prospect of completion within reasonable time limits. One project only has hung fire for as long a period as five years and the spark of "early completion" has recently been effectively applied to this one. These statements serve to illustrate the value of such responsibility as is vested in a Director of a research organization. Annual reports are required and secured regarding the progress of every project in progress under the sponsorship of the Institute.

In 1929-1930, the Institute, which had been prior to that time publishing its completed studies through a local printing concern, entered into an association with The Century Company of New York City under the terms of which these publishers took over the advertising and distribution of the Institute studies already published, as well as the publication of the subsequent ones. The Institute reserves, with the University professor, the right, in the case of all its projects, to publish the completed study if it desires to do so. The following is a list of the published books which have originated from the projects sponsored by the Institute since its beginning in 1926. In addition there is a large number of periodical articles which space limitations forbid giving in the present connection.

Gee, Wilson, and Corson, J. J., III, *A Statistical Study of Virginia* (The Century Co., 1927), 201 pp., 184 tables, 18 charts.

Hoffer, Frank W., *Public and Private Welfare in Roanoke, Virginia* (The Century Co., 1928), 142 pp., 49 tables, 14 maps, 11 charts, 28 illustrations.

Hoffer, Frank W., *Counties in Transition: A Study of County Public and Private Welfare Administration in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1929), 255 pp. 60 tables, 13 charts, 3 maps.

Gee, Wilson, and Corson, J. J., III, *Rural Depopulation in Certain Tidewater and Piedmont Areas of Virginia* (The Century Co., 1929), 104 pp., 59 tables, 1 map, 2 charts.

Gee, Wilson (ed.), *Research in the Social Sciences: Its Fundamental Methods and Objectives* (The Macmillan Company, 1929), 305 pp.

Hulvey, Charles N., and Wandel, William H., *Life Insurance in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1929), 167 pp., 58 tables, 7 charts.

Gee, Wilson, and Stauffer, William H., *Rural and Urban Living Standards in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1929), 133 pp., 58 tables, 2 charts.

House, Floyd N., and Hoffer, Frank W., and others, *Fort Lewis: A Community in Transition* (The Century Co., 1930), 56 pp., 14 tables, 1 map, 4 illustrations.

Cappon, Lester J., *Bibliography of Virginia History Since 1865* (The Century Co., 1930), 900 pp.

Kilpatrick, Wylie, *Problems in Contemporary County Government* (The Century Co., 1930), 666 pp., 100 tables.

Berglund, Abraham, Starnes, George T., and de Vyver, Frank T., *Labor in the Industrial South* (The Century Co., 1930), 176 pp., 43 tables, 14 charts, 13 illustrations.

Fuller, Hugh N., *Criminal Justice in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1931), 195 pp., 70 tables, 45 charts.

Hulvey, Charles N., and Wandel, William H., *Workmen's Compensation and Automobile Liability Insurance in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1931), 203 pp., 38 tables.

Gooch, Robert K., *Regionalism in France* (The Century Co., 1931), 129 pp.

Stauffer, William H., *Taxation in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1931), 309 pp., 145 tables, 3 charts.

Davis, Roland C., *Ability in Social and Racial Classes* (The Century Co., 1932), 114 pp., 34 tables, 27 figures.

Snavely, Tipton R., Hyde, Duncan Clark, and Biscoe, Alvin B., *State Grants-in-Aid in Virginia* (The Century Co., 1933), 244 pp., 47 tables, 4 charts.

Gee, Wilson, and Terry, Edward A., *The Cotton Coöperatives in the Southeast* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 271 pp., 28 tables, 7 figures.

Hoffer, Frank W., Mann, Delbert M., and House, Floyd N., *The Jails of Virginia* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 453 pp., 81 tables, 2 figures, 2 maps.

Egger, Rowland A., *The Retirement of Public Employees in Virginia* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 269 pp.

Gee, Wilson, *Social Science Research Organization in American Universities and Colleges* (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1933), 275 pp.

Bureau of Public Administration

The Bureau of Public Administration was established July 1, 1931, as a joint project of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Virginia and of the League of Virginia Municipalities.

The objectives of the Bureau are fourfold:

1. The conduct of investigations of municipal government and administration designed to assist the local authorities in securing more efficient administration.
2. The conduct of scholarly researches consonant with the standards of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences in the general field of municipal affairs.
3. The conduct of graduate seminars for the training of mature students of political science in the Department of Graduate Studies.

4. The collection of a practical working library in the general field of public administration.

To these objectives, as outlined at the time of the establishment of the Bureau, has been added—partly as an aid to more effective graduate instruction, partly to increase the graduate clientele of the Bureau, and partly to supply a needed omission in the undergraduate political science curriculum—the conduct of a course of undergraduate lectures during the regular session of the University.

The budget of the Bureau is normally \$6,300, of which approximately \$3,000 is contributed by the League of Virginia Municipalities and \$3,300 by the University.

Since its establishment, in 1931, the Bureau has trained seven graduate students. These students, if adequately prepared, are thrown immediately, without compensation, into the research work of the Bureau. They participate actively in its field work, their field expenses in this connection being defrayed by the Bureau. They come in direct contact with municipal officials and master thoroughly the main outlines and methods of one or two administrative agencies in the course of a year. If not adequately prepared, an orientation period is provided during the first months, and such students usually cover only one administrative agency.

The library of the Bureau consists of about 2,200 volumes and some 8,000 pieces of pamphlet material, to which additions are constantly being made. Its nucleus is the private library of Dr. W. F. Willoughby, former Director of the Institute of Government Research in the Brookings Institution, which was acquired by purchase and gift in 1933. This library represents the best collection of its sort in the South and ultimately will provide in a fully adequate way the *matériel* of research.

The Bureau has been peculiarly fortunate in obtaining the coöperation and collaboration of the faculties of the several schools and departments. In particular, the School of Economics and the Department of Law have worked very closely with the Bureau in several projects. All of the researches and investigations are carried on by the Director of the Bureau and the graduate students, with such assistance as the co-operating agencies are able, from time to time, to provide.

The Bureau of Public Administration has prepared the following reports for the League of Virginia Municipalities:

Studies Published by the League

1. *Pension and Retirement Plans for Virginia Cities*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities, Report No. 95 (May, 1932), pp. 1-25.

2. *Preliminary Report on Municipal Ownership of Electrical Utilities in Virginia*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities, Report No. 102 (September, 1932), pp. 1-14.
3. *Progress Report on Police Administration in Virginia Municipalities Over 5,000 Population*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities, Report No. 110 (December, 1932), pp. 1-3, 2 tables.
4. *Salaries and Living Costs in the Municipal Service in Virginia*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities, Report No. 120 (March, 1933), pp. 1-21.
5. *Taxation in Virginia Cities and Towns with Special Emphasis on the Burden of Real Estate Taxes and Certain Suggestions as to Possible New Sources of Revenue*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities, Report No. 123 (March, 1933), pp. 1-47.
6. *Report on Economy and Retrenchment in Police Administration*, mimeograph, League of Virginia Municipalities (May, 1933), pp. 1-38.

Studies Completed But as Yet Unpublished by the League

1. Economy and Retrenchment in Local Courts Expenditure.
2. Economy and Retrenchment in Local Fire Protection Administration.
3. Economy and Retrenchment in Local Health Administration.
4. Excess Condemnation in Virginia Cities.
5. Budgeting and Sinking Fund Administration in Virginia Cities.
6. Purchasing Methods and Procedures in Virginia Cities.
7. The Classification of Positions and Standardization of Pay in the Virginia Municipal Service.
8. Administrative Organization and Management of Municipal Electrical Utilities in Virginia.
9. Financial Policies of Municipal Electrical Undertakings in Virginia Municipalities.
10. Rate Structures and Rate Policies of Municipal Electrical Utilities in Virginia.
11. The Changing Character of Municipal Ownership in Virginia: A Proposal and Draft Statute for Public Power Districts.
12. Memorandum on a Sales Tax on Electrical Energy.

Miscellaneous Works Relating to Virginia Municipal Affairs

1. "The Valuation of Public Utility Properties in Virginia," an article by A. G. de Gruchy in *Virginia Municipal Review*, X, 53.
2. "State-Local Relations in Virginia," an article by R. A. Egger in *Social Forces*, XI, 102.

In pursuit of its functions as a unit of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the Bureau has completed, and has at present in press, a volume on the *Retirement of Public Employees in Virginia*. To be completed within the next two months are *Municipal Administration in Virginia: A Critical Survey*, by the Director of the Bureau, and *Electricity in Virginia*, by the Director of the Bureau, Professor Row-

land A. Egger, in collaboration with Mr. James E. Gates and Dr. A. G. de Gruchy. The Director has also completed, since coming to the Bureau, a comprehensive volume on *The Government of Berlin: A Study in Metropolitan Federalism*.

The Institute of Public Affairs

The Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia was organized and its first session held in 1927.

The purpose of the Institute, as announced in the first program, is as follows:

The Institute of Public Affairs is designed to advance the popular understanding of current public questions. The Institute proposes to emphasize particularly the domestic problems of the United States and to have them discussed in a broad and competent fashion by men charged with the task of public administration and by those who are actively engaged in public affairs. The program will be limited primarily to a study and discussion of governmental problems of national, state, and local concern, and to the economic and social conditions underlying these questions. An effort will be made to select for discussion those questions which are of immediate concern and interest to the American people.

Invitations to participate in the discussions of the Institute have been extended to recognized scholars and research workers in these various fields and to outstanding men and women in practical politics and public service.

The directors of the Institute propose that it shall be conducted along broad and liberal lines and that it shall be national in its scope. In furtherance of this aim, there will be associated with the administrative officers of the Institute, an Advisory Board composed of prominent educators, and recognized leaders in public affairs, selected from all sections of the country, and from the various political parties, who will assist in arranging the annual program.⁶⁸

For several years, the Dean of the Summer Quarter, Dr. Charles G. Maphis, had followed with interest the Institute of Politics at Williamstown in its study of international relations. It occurred to him that a similar institute devoted to the study and discussion of domestic affairs would not only serve a useful purpose in providing a needed opportunity for the consideration of our State and national governmental problems but would be of interest to a large number of citizens.

With a view to finding some plan for establishing such an institute, he conferred with President Alderman, who gave his approval of the idea; with members of the faculty of the Summer Quarter; and also

⁶⁸ Announcement and Program, Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, *University of Virginia Summer Quarter Bulletin*, Vol. I, No. 6, July 1, 1927, p. 3.

with a number of leaders in public affairs and with friends of the University, who commended the suggestion provided the enterprise could be adequately financed.

In April, 1927, the following tentative announcement was made, outlining the policy and indicating the organization of the Institute:

After consultation with many leaders in public affairs and friends of the University it has been decided with their help and the coöperation of others who may become interested in the enterprise to establish at the University of Virginia an Institute of Public Affairs, to be convened annually for two or more weeks during the session of the Summer Quarter.

The Institute will limit its program primarily to a study and discussion of national, state and local governmental problems and to economic and social questions underlying them. It is proposed to emphasize the outstanding questions and issues now confronting the American people. This, in a way, will differentiate this Institute from any other that has been organized in this country. For this purpose it will invite to participate in the discussion the best scholars and research workers available in these fields, as well as outstanding men and women in practical politics and public service. The first session will be held for two or more weeks beginning on Monday, August 8th.

The initiative in the movement to establish such a forum at the University of Virginia was made two years ago by Charles G. Maphis, Dean of the Summer Quarter, and the plan was approved by President Alderman; but for lack of adequate funds the organization was delayed until recently when Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, of Washington, D. C., former Secretary to President Coolidge and Congressman from Virginia, became actively interested in the project and offered his coöperation. He has through his own generous contributions and a number of his friends not only assisted greatly in securing the necessary funds for the conduct of the Institute but also has obtained the active interest and coöperation in the enterprise of a large number of men prominent in public affairs.

The Institute will be conducted along broad and liberal lines and will be national in scope. To assure this, in addition to the Administrative Officers from the University, President Edwin A. Alderman and Dr. Charles G. Maphis, Dean of the Summer Quarter, who will have immediate charge, there will be an Advisory Board of prominent educators and men and women who are recognized in public affairs, selected from all sections of the country and from both political parties, who will assist in determining the program.

Governor Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia has agreed to serve as Chairman of the Advisory Board and the following persons have already accepted membership:

C. Bascom Slemp, Former Secretary to President Coolidge; Viscountess Astor, Member of British Parliament; Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia; Harry W. Chase, President of the University of North Carolina; Junius P. Fishburn, Editor *World News*, President of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Henry W.

Anderson, Former Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; R. Walton Moore, Member of Congress, Eighth District of Virginia; Clarence Poe, Editor, the *Progressive Farmer*; Douglas S. Freeman, Editor, *Richmond News Leader*; Edwin Mims, Professor of English, Vanderbilt University, and author of *The Advancing South*; Mary C. B. Munford, Member Board of Visitors, University of Virginia; Stuart G. Gibboney President, Jefferson Memorial Foundation; Bruce Williams, Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia; Mrs. Murray Boocock, Vice President, Coöperative Education Association; LeRoy Hodges, Managing Director, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; John Stewart Bryan, President and Publisher of the *Richmond News Leader*; A. A. Murphree, President of the University of Florida; Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Republican National Committee-Woman from Illinois; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Former President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Former Governor of Wyoming; Lindsay Rogers, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; John W. Davis, Democratic Candidate for President, 1924; James M. Cox, Democratic Nominee for President, 1920; and E. Lee Trinkle, Former Governor of Virginia.

No more appropriate place could be chosen for the discussion of political philosophies and governmental practices than the institution founded by Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest political philosophers of modern times. The nation, as a whole, irrespective of partisan politics, is more and more regarding Monticello and the University as a shrine to be sought for political guidance.

The Institute as planned will differentiate itself from other institutes of politics in that it proposes to emphasize the domestic policies of the United States and to have them discussed in not too highly technical or philosophic character by men charged with the task of public administration, who have real influence on the practical public life of this day.⁶⁹

Membership in the Institute is open to men and women who have taken part in public life and to those who are interested in any phase of public affairs, international, national, State, or local. Members of the Institute may attend all lectures and addresses delivered during the session and any of the round-table discussion groups. The Institute is supported by private contributions and voluntary membership fees. Any one interested in its aim to promote the study and discussion of timely current issues is invited to become a contributing member by making a donation of \$10.00 or more, but no enrolment fee is required.

The Institute has established permanently, it is to be hoped, a public forum in which men, speaking with high authority in a cultured and academic atmosphere, meet and express their views on public problems.

⁶⁹ Report of the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, August 8-20, 1927, *University of Virginia Summer Quarter Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 7, September 1, 1927, pp. 11-13.

This has made it the annual mecca of students of public questions and a vehicle by which subjects of vital importance are discussed dispassionately from all sides to the end that the civic consciousness of the people may be awakened.

It provides a forum where the scholar meets the man of affairs on equal terms, mingling the academic and the practical to the advantage of both.

It also establishes a recognition of a fundamental Jeffersonian idea of freedom of debate and freedom of thought, and a justification of his doctrine: "Error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

Another great service of the Institute has been the bringing of North and South together to discuss their common problems with tolerance and good will, thus creating a broader basis for our Americanism.

The proceedings of the Institute, which are preserved in mimeographed form, add to the permanent literature on current questions. The bibliography of all the addresses delivered before the various phases of the seven sessions of the Institute is too extensive to reproduce here. Only the books which have resulted and a sample of one Round Table are given below:

Publications

The Country Life of the Nation—James Ernest Boyle, Charles Ernest Allred, Leon Edgar Truesdell, Ernest Charles Young, Eugene Cunningham Branson, Benjamin T. Gunter, Florence Elizabeth Ward, Julia D. Connor, Edgar Wallace Knight, Fannie Wyche Dunn, Newell LeRoy Sims, John Harrison Kolb—edited, with an introduction, by Wilson Gee (University of North Carolina Press, 1930), pp. xii and 214.

The Country Church and Public Affairs, edited by Henry W. McLaughlin (The Macmillan Company, 1930), pp. 220.

Religious Education in the Rural Church, Henry W. McLaughlin, D.D., Introduction by the late Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, President of the University of Virginia (Fleming H. Revell Company, 1922), pp. 260.

The following addresses have been delivered before the Round Table on "Our Latin-American Relations,"—Dr. C. H. Haring, Harvard University, Leader:

1933

"Reciprocal Commercial Agreements and Latin America"—George J. Eder, Manager, Foreign Securities Division, Standard Statistical Company, Incorporated, New York, New York.

"Causes and Remedies of Latin America's Economic Depression: Commodity

ity Prices and International Trade"—Dr. Constantine E. McGuire, Washington, D. C.

"Certain Aspects of Latin-American Defaults"—Carter Braxton, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, New York.

"The Expansion of International Credit"—Walter M. Van Deusen, former Banking Adviser in various Latin-American Countries.

"The Relations between Cuba and the United States"—Dr. Juan A. Lliteras, Lawyer, Habana, Cuba.

"Our Treaty Relations with Cuba"—Dr. Edgar Turlington, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

"Our Relations with Central America"—Dr. Dana G. Munro, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

"United States Policy in Central America"—W. K. Jackson, Vice-President, United Fruit Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

"International Peace Organization in the Americas"—Charles A. Thomson, Foreign Policy Association, New York, New York.

1932

"Sugar in the Caribbean"—H. H. Pike, Jr., Vice-President, H. H. Pike & Company, Incorporated.

"Sugar in the Caribbean" Leland H. Janks, Wellesley College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

"Investments in Latin-American Industry"—Robert H. Patchin, Vice-President, W. R. Grace & Company, New York, New York.

"Public Utilities in Latin America"—James S. Carson, Vice-President, American & Foreign Power Company, Incorporated.

"American Investments in South America"—Dr. Max Winkler, President, American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Incorporated, New York, New York.

"Government Loans in Latin America"—George F. Train, Latin-American Specialist, National City Company, New York, New York.

"Current Economic Trends in the Latin-American Field"—George Jackson Eder, Former Chief, Latin-American Section, U. S. Department of Commerce.

"The Banana Industry in the Caribbean"—William K. Jackson, Vice-President, United Fruit Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

"The Banana Industry in the Caribbean"—Charles D. Kepner, Jr., Author, Stafford Springs, Connecticut.

"Radical Tendencies in Latin America"—Dr. Victor A. Belaunde, Member of Peruvian Parliament, Head of Latin-American Department, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

"Unrest in South America"—Henry Kittredge Norton, Author and Lecturer, Ossining, New York.

"Radical Tendencies in South America"—Edward Tomlinson, Publicist and Lecturer.

"Permanent Bases of Pan-Americanism"—Dr. J. F. Norman, Associate Director, Harvard Bureau of Economic Research in Latin America.

"Uncovering the Permanent Bases of Pan-Americanism"—Wallace Thompson, Editor of *Ingiercia Internacional*.

1931

"Significance of Recent Revolutions in South America"—Earle K. James, Editor of *Chile*, New York, New York.

"North American Opinion and the Latin-American Revolutions"—Dr. Paul Vanarden Shaw, Columbia University, New York, New York.

"The Significance of the Growing Investment of Capital from the United States in Latin America"—Dr. Max Winkler, College of the City of New York.

"Significance of the Growing Investment of Capital from the United States in Latin America"—Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Economist, New York, New York.

"Racial Problems in Peru: Past, Present, and Future"—Philip Ainsworth Means, Sociologist, Wiscasset, Maine.

"Race Relations in Latin America with Special Reference to the Development of Indigenous Culture"—Ruediger Bilden, Research Worker, New York, New York.

"A Program of Closer Cultural Relations with Latin America"—Ernest Galarza, Foreign Policy Association.

"Inter-American Arbitration"—Dr. John H. Latane, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

"The Progress of International Settlement on the South American Continent"—James Oliver Murdock, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

"The Constructive Elements of a Pan-American Policy"—General Palmer E. Pierce, Committee on Inter-American Relations.

"Constructive Elements of a Pan-American Policy"—Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, Foreign Policy Association.

"The Contribution of North American Civilization to a Constructive Pan-American Policy"—Wallace Thompson, Editor *Ingieria Internacional*, New York, New York.

1930

"Tangible Results of American Intervention in Haiti"—Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Former Financial Advisor, General Receiver of Haiti.

"Intervention in Haiti"—Franklyn Waltman, Jr., Washington Staff, *Baltimore Sun*.

"Cuba and the Platt Amendment"—Leland H. Jenks, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

"Cuba and the Platt Amendment"—Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, Lawyer, Habana, Cuba.

"Colombian Oil Legislation"—R. B. Gaither, Counsel for South American Oil Companies.

"The Growing Importance of Our Relations with Colombia"—Dr. J. Fred Rippy, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

"Our Treaty Relations with Panama"—Dr. Henry Kittredge Norton, Author and Lecturer, Ossining, New York.

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"The Restriction of Mexican Immigration"—Carlos Eduardo Castaneda, University of Texas.

"The Problem of Mexican Immigration"—Dr. J. Fred Rippy, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

"Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine"—Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala.

"Latin America, the Monroe Doctrine, and the League of Nations"—Prof. William Spence Robertson, University of Illinois.

1929

"Tariffs as Trade Barriers"—Alfred Pearce Dennis, Vice-Chairman, United States Tariff Commission.

"Press Relations"—J. H. Furay, Vice-President, United Press.

"Unofficial Cultural Exchanges between the Americas"—Luis Munoz-Marin.

"Address on Our Latin-American Relations"—Prof. W. P. Maddox, University of Virginia.

"The Good Faith of the United States"—Dr. C. E. Castaneda, University of Mexico.

"Tariffs and Neighbors"—Dr. Henry Kittredge Norton, Author and Lecturer, New York, New York.

"The Mexican Agrarian Revolution"—Frank Tannenbaum, Author and Penologist.

"The Religious Settlement in Mexico"—Patrick J. Ward, Director of Publicity and Information, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

"Twenty Years of Mexican Revolution"—Dr. Ernest Gruening, Editor, *Evening News*, Portland, Maine.

"American Neutrality and the League of Nations"—Prof. Earl Crecraft, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

"Political Relations with Central and Caribbean States"—Prof. Camilo Barcia Trelles, University of Valladolid, Spain.

Similar bibliographies are available of addresses given before the following Round Tables:

The Country Church and Agriculture—1933, 1932.

The Country Church and World Affairs—1930.

The Task of the Country Church—1929.

The Country Life of the Nation—1930, 1929.

The Money, Banking, and Financial Situation in the United States—1933.

Economic Recovery—1932.

Unemployment—1932, 1931.

Unemployment Insurance—1933.

Law Enforcement—1931, 1929.

Anti-Trust Laws—1932.

The Chain Store—1931.

Business and Government—1930.

The Relations of the United States with the League of Nations—1933.

The United States and the Far East—1933.

Democracy as Operative in America—1929.
County Government—1933, 1932, 1931.
The Reorganization of State Government—1930.
Municipal Administration—1932, 1931.
The Administration of Public Business—1930.
Regionalism—1931.
The New Industrialism of the South—1931.
The Plight of Southern Agriculture—1931.
The Economic and Industrial Development of the South—1930, 1929.
Adult Education—1933, 1932, 1931.
Religious Education—1933, 1932, 1931.

Bibliographies also exist of the addresses delivered at the general sessions—1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1927.

News Letter and Survey Publications

Organized work in the preparation of a series of economic and social surveys of Virginia counties was begun in the James Wilson School of Economics in the fall of 1923 under the direction of Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Economics and Rural Sociology. "The purpose of it is to inquire in a very vital way into the economic and social life of the State and its various counties. . . . This work is the beginning of a new movement in the University of Virginia. It purposed to relate education more practically to the everyday life of the State. It is significant in that it is the concrete expression of the interest of our student life in the matters of citizenship, and is an earnest of the desire on the part of our future leadership for a fuller, richer expression of the things that are worth while in the life of the county and State."⁷⁰ The work on these surveys is done by graduates and advanced undergraduates either as theses or for credit in a laboratory course in economic and social surveys. Up to the end of the academic year 1932-1933, seventeen of these surveys had been completed and published as bulletins of the University. Partially complete studies of twice that number of counties are in manuscript. During the year 1932-1933, work was under way on five counties.

On January 1, 1925, at the express request of the late President Edwin A. Alderman, *The University of Virginia News Letter* was begun. This is a semi-monthly sheet, published during the nine months of the regular college session, and it carries the results of studies by the *News Letter* staff and other faculty members in the social sciences on

⁷⁰ "Foreword" to *An Economic and Social Survey of Rockingham County* by J. S. Peters and W. F. Stinespring, University of Virginia Record, Extension Series, Vol. IX, No. 1 (1924), p. 5.

vital economic and social problems in the current life of the State. The objective of this publication and of the studies which it contains was well set forth in its first issue, in 1925, as follows:

The policy of the *News Letter* may be stated in two words—Know Virginia. The University of Virginia feels that there is no duty so peculiarly its own as that of furnishing to the people of Virginia the most recent light available on the economic and social problems of the Commonwealth.

For more than a year now, professors and advanced students in the School of Economics have been collecting data on various phases of the life of the State. Much of this material is of vital import and a great native interest, and it purposed to make this sheet the means of conveying such information to the citizenship of Virginia.

The consideration of the different topics will endeavor to be fair and candid, avoiding as far as possible controversial interpretations. Even a State needs encouragement, so where it leads, the plan will be to praise. However, its ills cannot be remedied until the trouble is diagnosed. Where backwardness exists, the painful facts will be made known and remedies will be sought.

This is a big, worthy undertaking, and in the course of each year of its progress, much valuable information and interpretation thereof will be released through these columns. It is hoped that the publication will do much to promote clear and accurate thinking towards a better Virginia along all lines. The coöperation of the press of the State is invited in making possible the realization of this ideal.⁷¹

The publication was enthusiastically received by the press and citizenship of the State generally. It has on its mailing list 18,000 of the leading, thoughtful people of Virginia. Usually the Associated Press carries on each issue a dispatch which is published widely throughout the State in daily and weekly newspapers. The *News Letter* has completed its ninth volume, including discussion of 156 topics of economic, social, and governmental concern in the life of the Commonwealth.

The economic and social surveys of Virginia counties and the work of the *News Letter* are financed entirely from the regular budget of the University. In 1932–1933, the sum of \$6,937 was devoted to this work.

In 1926, the development of these efforts had become so extensive that it was considered advisable to separate the work from the School of Economics and to place it under the supervision of a newly created School of Rural Social Economics. One full-time instructor and one half-time instructor have as their sole responsibility during the time for which they are paid the work of the surveys and the preparation of the news letters. Much voluntary coöperation is secured from various members of the social science faculties in the University. The *News Letter* and Survey Publications are under the general supervision of the Chairman

⁷¹ *University of Virginia News Letter*, Vol. I, No. 1, January 1, 1925.

of the School of Rural Social Economics. The services of a full-time secretary are available as stenographer, mailing clerk, and librarian for the departmental library.

During the past ten years this work has resulted in the publication of seventeen economic and social surveys of Virginia counties; sixteen county geography supplements, which were published by the County School Boards of these political units for use in the public schools; some 160 issues of the *News Letter*, dealing with as many vital topics in the economic and social life of the commonwealth; four books; and a considerable number of periodical articles. It is impractical within the space limitations to give here a bibliography of these publications.

P. THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Social Science Research Council

A statement of the organization, objectives, and achievements of the Social Science Research Council at the University of Washington is largely that of an enterprise still in the making and striving for definite status and financial support. In the fall of 1930, Dr. Robert S. Lynd, then permanent secretary of the national Social Science Research Council, visited the University and discussed with a group of the faculty in the social sciences the advisability of forming a local council. Subsequently, in the spring of 1931, Professor E. R. Guthrie, then a member of the Pacific Coast Regional Committee of the national Social Science Research Council, called a meeting of interested faculty members to consider the development of such a local body at the University of Washington. Favorable action was taken at this meeting, and a special committee was formed with Professor Guthrie as chairman to take the matter up with President M. L. Spencer of the University. As a result, the Social Science Research Council of the University of Washington came into being in the autumn of 1931.

The Council operates under the following constitution, approved by the President of the University and submitted as a matter of information to the Board of Regents:

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Art. I There is hereby created a Social Science Research Council at the University of Washington, which shall consist of members appointed from the faculties of the following departments or divisions:

Anthropology

Business Administration
 Education
 Geography
 History
 Law
 Political Science
 Psychology
 Sociology

Art. II The council shall consist of nine members. Each of the following departments shall, by departmental action, appoint one member of the said council.

Economics and Business Administration
 History
 Law
 Political Science
 Psychology
 Sociology

The remaining three members shall be appointed by the President of the University from the nine departments listed above. All appointments shall be for a period of one year, the term beginning November first of each year. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner by the department concerned or by the President.

Art. III The council shall select its chairman, who shall call meetings, preside, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the council.

Art. IV The council shall have power to determine its own methods of procedure, to appoint committees, and to adopt rules and by-laws.

Art. V It shall be the duty of the council to promote research in the social sciences; to pass upon research plans submitted to it; to facilitate inter-departmental research; to render assistance in the financing of research projects; to maintain relations with the National Social Science Research Council and similar organizations; and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the President of the University or by the Board of Regents.

The original membership of the local Council formed in accordance with the adopted constitution was as follows: Professor E. R. Guthrie (psychology) was elected Chairman by the group, and Professor H. H. Preston (economics) was chosen Secretary. The other members were Professors Donald G. Barnes (history), James K. Hall (economics), J. P. Harris (political science), George T. Renner (geography), Harold Shepherd (law), Jesse F. Steiner (sociology), and H. B. Woolston (sociology). This membership has persisted without change until the present time.⁷² However, in the fall of 1932, Professor E. R. Guthrie resigned as Chairman, and Professor J. F. Steiner was chosen to serve in this capacity. Professor H. H. Preston was re-

⁷² July 1, 1933.

elected Secretary. In the spring of 1933, the same officers of the Council were again elected. No office staff is maintained by the Council as such, but its clerical work clears through the facilities of this nature in connection with the departments of sociology and economics.

In the autumn of 1932, the Council decided that it could be useful in stimulating research through regular meetings of all of those faculty members, from the rank of instructor upwards, who were interested in such activity in the fields represented on the Council, with the addition of anthropology. This larger group was formed into an organization which is known as the Social Science Institute. The members meet at a luncheon at the Faculty Club on the average of about one Wednesday a month during the regular academic year. On such occasions, different members of the faculty in the social sciences and sometimes invited guests in this field discuss research upon which they are engaged or in which they have a particular interest. It is believed that these meetings, while difficult to evaluate in their influence, have proved stimulating toward furthering research spirit and achievement in the institution.

Due to the fact that no funds have been forthcoming for the work of the Council, it now sponsors no specific research projects. It functioned as a unit, however, during the month of January, 1933, in formulating a coöperative research undertaking under the title "Utilization of State Resources in Relation to Economic and Social Stabilization: An analysis of resources, movement of population, organization of business, and government control, with plans for their coördination." Among the principal arguments advanced in favor of the investigation were the following:

Washington is a new State, rich in physical resources, with a vigorous young population, in economic transition from the production of food and raw materials to the organization of trade and industry. It is politically unadjusted to changing conditions, and is seeking direction from informed opinion.

The University is expected to furnish information and guidance for State officials, philanthropic agencies, and commercial organizations. It can perform this function only by broadening and deepening its understanding of social trends throughout the Commonwealth.

Analysis and interpretation of changes in the character and direction of shifting population is essential for an understanding of the economic and political functioning of the State. The labor market is cumbered with floating misfits, who cross the continent, hoping to find refuge on the Coast. This results in disorganized communities and exploitation of administrative agencies.

The study of economic development is essential to an understanding of utilization of resources, population movement and governmental policy. The

basic economy of the State is shifting. Reorganization is essential. Certain lines of progress must be indicated.

Existing organization and procedure of state and local government lag behind progressive commonwealths. Investigation is necessary to show points at which governmental forms should be readjusted to changing conditions. Little consistent research has been done. It is now necessary in order to guide legislation, and is actually being sought and used by the present State legislature.⁷³

While neither the legislative appropriation, nor the foundation support sought for matching it, were forthcoming, certain definite things have occurred as a result of the efforts of the Council to relate more closely the research activities of the University to the life of the State of Washington. In December, 1932, the Governor's Legislative Committee requested the University to prepare a report on an unemployment relief program for the State of Washington, including the formulation of a bill designed to accomplish such ends. Because of his position as Chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Professor Jesse F. Steiner was asked by President Spencer to direct the study, and some eighteen of the faculty in the departments of economics and business administration, political science, sociology, and the school of law were drafted to serve upon the investigative staff, together with a few co-operating members from outside the University. This was the first instance of this sort of University participation in the life of the State for several years past. Other State and county requests for aid of a similar nature are in process of developing.

For example, the State Emergency Relief Commission, a non-salaried body growing out of the unemployment relief legislation, has appropriated \$1,000 to the problem of setting up an unemployment index in the State. This is being done in the department of sociology with the aid of a research assistant employed over a period of five months. Also, in the process of preliminary discussion is a proposed comprehensive survey of the resources of Washington. There is some promise of funds for this purpose to the extent of \$50,000 from the State bond issue of \$10,000,000 for a public works unemployment relief program. This investigation would be essentially along the lines of the earlier project advanced for legislative and foundation support.

Until such a time as funds are available for research at the University of Washington, either from the State or private agencies, or both, the Social Science Research Council is using the other means, largely of an intangible, spiritual nature, to promote research in the

⁷³ From the *Minutes of the University of Washington Social Science Research Council*.

institution. While a considerable amount of individual research is taking place and while the University administration is favorably disposed toward it and actually does lighten the teaching load in the cases of those more actively engaged in research, it is felt that much more work and, in many instances, work of better quality would be accomplished if reasonably adequate financial support were available.

The Bailey and Babette Gatzert Foundation for Child Welfare

"In an address delivered before the 'Know Your City' Institute of Seattle, May, 1910, and in another before the State Conference of Charities and Corrections in Tacoma, 1910, Professor E. O. Sisson of the Department of Education of the University of Washington made a plea for an adequate endowment to be used in child welfare work by the University. The plan of establishing a foundation for this purpose was in this way brought to the attention of Mrs. Nathan Eckstein, who had for some time been interested in the psychological clinic which had been maintained since the fall of 1909 at the University by Dr. Sisson and by Dr. Stevens, Associate Professor of Psychology. Thus in December, 1910, after conference and correspondence, an endowment of \$30,000 was received by the Regents of the University of Washington from the late Dr. Abraham Schwabacher, the father of Mrs. Eckstein, and Mr. Sigmund Schwabacher, brothers of Mrs. Gatzert, for the establishment of the Bailey and Babette Gatzert Foundation for Child Welfare."⁷⁴

The Department of Child Welfare established under the terms of this gift is stated to be the first such department west of the Mississippi River.

The personnel of the departments of child welfare and of psychology overlap to some extent. The former is not a department for instruction but is a service and research organization. Its director is Professor Stevenson Smith.

In its function as a service department, a psychological clinic is operated to which are brought for intensive study between 700 and 800 children a year. Research is carried on by members of the staff individually, rather than by the department as a unit. Studies under way include race differences among 7,000 school children in Honolulu, the

⁷⁴ *First Annual Report of the Bailey and Babette Gatzert Foundation for Child Welfare*, by Stevenson Smith, Bulletin of the University of Washington, No. 60, May, 1912, p. 3.

question as to whether there are two types of twins, and social maturity during adolescence.

The following is a list of the publications which have originated as a result of the Foundation:

Smith, Wilkinson, and Wagoner, *Summary of the Laws of the Several States* governing (1) Marriage and Divorce of the Feeble-minded, the Epileptic and the Insane, (2) Asexualization, (3) Institutional Commitment and Discharge of the Feeble-minded, and the Epileptic, *Bulletin of University of Washington* (1914), No. 82.

Smith, S., "Is Sterilization a Cruel and Unusual Punishment?" *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 1912.

Smith, S., "Right and Left Handedness," *Psychological Bulletin*, XI (1914), 400-402.

Smith, S., "Right and Left Handedness," *Psychological Bulletin*, XIII (1916), 429-430.

Smith, S., "Exhibitionism," *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, XVII (1922), 206-209.

Smith, S., "Recognition and Recall," *Psychological Review*, XXXIV (1927), 28-33.

Smith, S., "The Frequency of Postural Scoliosis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, LXXXVIII (1927), 242.

Smith, S., "A Scale of Individual Tests," *University of Washington Publications in Social Sciences*, II (1927), 183-204.

Smith, S., and Powers, F. F., "The Relative Value of Vocabulary and Sentence Practice for Language Learning," *Journal of Social Psychology*, I (1930), 451-462.

Smith, S., "Influences of Illness During the First Two Years on Infant Development," offprinted from *The Pedagogical Seminary and Journal of Genetic Psychology*, XXXIX (1931), 284-287.

Q. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Social Science Research Council

The Social Science Research Council at the University of Wisconsin is really a committee of the Division of Social Sciences at that institution. The Chairman of the Division is Professor F. A. Ogg, and the functions of this part of the organization of the University deal largely with graduate work in the social sciences, including such matters as degree requirements, and advisory capacities regarding the interrelationship of social science departments within the Division.

The purpose of the Social Science Research Council is set forth as follows in a statement prepared by that group under date of November 17, 1930:

The purpose of this organization is to aid and encourage research in the social sciences at the University of Wisconsin. More specific functions should include the following:

1. The assistance of research, now under way or planned, either in the matter of funds or personnel.
2. The stimulation of research by fostering better understanding of each other's problems among the research workers in the various social sciences and in the related disciplines. Out of this cross fertilization of ideas may grow first-rate individual and coöperative projects. Furthermore, there may develop an improved technique of coöperative research, a subject much talked about but tremendously difficult to execute.
3. The more specific encouragement of a research program touching problems of the State of Wisconsin. The Council hopes to foster closer relations between the University research personnel and the various State administrative departments and other civic organizations. This may be done by laying out joint projects involving State administrative or other civic organizations and University personnel. Relations between the State governing agencies and the University have long been close and congenial. These relationships should be carried to a new level of significance for the State of Wisconsin. Other civic organizations may well be encouraged to coöperate with University research personnel.
4. The assistance, in conjunction with the Social Science Division and other agencies, in the publication of research.
5. Encouragement and aid in the preservation of valuable public and private records or data of pertinent sorts in this State and elsewhere. Coöperation with the State and local historical societies on this matter is of first importance. In regard to other types of material, coöperation with various bureaus of the State and local government should be worked out in order to foster the securing and preservation of useful records for research purposes, for example, the improvement in legal records, tax reports, social case records, especially in penal, correctional, and other State institutions.
6. Coöperation with the Division of Social Sciences in building up an increasingly stronger research personnel in the social sciences. If this University is to retain its reputation as a national university, it must look to this matter as well as to the matter of providing additional funds to assist research. The Council does not wish to fall into the error of assuming that money alone is the only thing essential to significant research.⁷⁵

It was felt by several of the younger group in the faculty of the social sciences at the University of Wisconsin that research in this field was being too largely neglected there. Informal conversations among a few—notably, Professors John Gaus (political science), Martin G. Glaeser (economics), J. H. Kolb (rural sociology), and Kimball Young (sociology)—led to a meeting of a larger group of the more actively research-minded in the social sciences at the University. The Social

⁷⁵ From the files of the Chairman of the University of Wisconsin Social Science Research Council.

Science Research Council was a result of these discussions. As the matter developed, the older men among the social science faculty, Professors Paxton, Ross, Ogg, and others, took cognizance of it, and the newly born organization was, on April 17, 1930, perfected as a constituent part of the Division of Social Sciences.

As now ⁷⁶ constituted, the Council elects its own Chairman. Its membership is made up of one representative from each of the departments of economics, history, political science, sociology, and philosophy, as well as from the School of Law. Such a representative is appointed by the chairman of the respective department or school. Service upon the Council is indefinite in tenure, dependent solely upon the satisfactory performance of the duties of the position.

The membership of the Council is as follows: Professor Kimball Young (sociology), Chairman; Professors Martin G. Glaeser (economics), C. P. Higby (history), Walter G. Sharp (political science), N. P. Feinsinger (law), and P. G. Fox (philosophy).

At no time since its formation has the Council had any budget of its own. It functions, however, as the official clearing-house for all social science research projects in the University seeking financial support either from within the institution or from outside sources. No funds from outside the University may be accepted for any social science research undertaking except upon the approval of the local Social Science Research Council, whose recommendations are made to the Graduate Committee of the University and by this group through the President of the University to its Board of Regents.

Also, all of the applications for support from the research funds of the University Research Committee are first referred by it to the Council which passes upon them, returning them to the Research Committee with its recommendations as to their advisability. Final action is within the purview of the University Research Committee.

The University Research Committee is appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School. It consists usually of five or six members, to which number others may be added as occasion demands. The Committee meets upon the call of its Chairman. Its functions are to decide upon certain broad policies of the University concerning research and to consider and decide upon applications for research aid made to it by the entire faculty of the institution. Last year, 1932-1933, the amount available for such purposes from the University budget was \$75,000. For 1933-1934, this fund was reduced to \$36,000. All social science research

grants made by the Committee are taken care of from funds originating from State appropriations for research. Also, the University Research Committee recommends to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, a private organization established for the purpose of aiding natural science research in the University, the grants which it should make from the resources available.

Grants were made for 1932-1933, upon the recommendation of the Social Science Research Council to the Research Committee, to the following social science faculty members for the projects listed in the aggregate sum of \$20,560.

1. John R. Commons, D. D. Lescohier, and S. Perlman—International Economics.
History of Labor.
2. M. G. Glaeser—Regulation of Public Utilities in Wisconsin and California.
3. Asher Hobson—An Analysis of the Factors Influencing the Demand for Cheese.
4. Harry Jerome—Changing Output per Man Hour of Labor in Selected United States Industries.
5. Paul Knaplund—History of the British Empire Since 1815.
6. Curtis Nettels—The Money Supply of the American Colonies.
7. Robert Reynolds—Acts of the Genoese Notary, William Cassinensis, for 1191.
8. O. S. Rundell—Annotations for Wisconsin of the American Law Institution's Restatement of the Law of Contracts.
9. Walter R. Sharp—Local Government in Wisconsin.
10. Kimball Young—Sociological Study of Madison and Environs.
11. John R. Commons, B. H. Hibbard, Walter R. Sharp, G. F. Wehrwein—Coöperative Fund for Assistants and Travel.
12. M. G. Glaeser and Harry Jerome—Industrial Trends in Wisconsin.

The following two allotments were made from funds furnished by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and are included in the total:

13. Kimbal Young—A Sociological Study of Madison and Environs.
14. M. G. Glaeser and Harry Jerome—Competitive Position of Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturers.

One of the first tasks which the Council undertook after its organization was a preliminary survey of research under way or planned among the faculty in the Social Science Division. This survey revealed an extensive range of projects in progress and contemplated for the future. The projects were classified according to those which dealt with the State of Wisconsin directly and those which were of a general or non-State nature. The results of the survey made in November, 1930, were

analyzed also "with a view to discovering the extent of coöperative projects, on the one hand, and strictly individual ones, on the other. Some of the important facts brought out are as follows: Fifty-three individual projects, either State or non-State, are now under way as reported up to date. There are twenty-one coöperative projects now under way. Thirty individual projects are planned, either of a State or non-State sort, and plans are made for fourteen coöperative projects of either a State or a non-State nature."⁷⁷

A project to which the Council has given special attention is a coöperative one dealing with the reorganization of local rural government in Wisconsin. In this connection, the College of Agriculture, with the collaboration of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has already conducted a study of the economies which may be effected in taxation through the reorganization of local government in a cut-over area in Northern Wisconsin. Such studies have been continued in three of the more prosperous rural counties. A grant has been made from the funds of the University Research Committee to Professor W. R. Sharp of the Department of Political Science, who has entered upon a study of the actual political functioning of these same areas with respect to the major governmental activities. In this way a full picture of their socio-economic setting is being achieved. By means of a smaller grant, a somewhat similar study will be made next year in some of the more highly industrialized counties. Also, a general statistical study of the costs of local government, chiefly rural, is being pursued by counties and townships for the entire State, so as to determine the trends which govern these costs. From this approach, it is hoped to secure leads as to the most effective limits within which the major functions of local government may be conducted and to establish a frame of reference for further intensive studies.

Bureau of Business and Economic Research

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Wisconsin issued its first publication in the year 1930. The organization is a very informal one, its staff consisting of all those of professorial rank in the Department of Economics. The leading spirit in the formation of the Bureau was Professor W. H. Kiekhofer, at the time Chairman of the Economics Department. The funds available for the work of the Bureau are those secured from special appropriations from the

⁷⁷ "Social Science Research Council, University of Wisconsin, November 17, 1930," p. 5, a manuscript in the files of the Chairman of the Council.

University budget for publication of completed studies, grants for research made by the University Research Committee, departmental funds, and occasional small gifts from donors outside the University.

The Bureau has no director other than the Chairman of the Department of Economics, who at the time ⁷⁸ this is written is Professor Harry Jerome. It functions through supervisory committees, appointed by the Chairman separately in the case of each project for which the Bureau is expected to secure publication subsidy. These committees pass upon the merits of the particular study, usually when it has reached a relatively advanced stage, making suggestions as to its form and content, and exercising general editorial functions.

At the present time, the only study which the Bureau has in progress is one by Dr. George Leffler, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Toledo, which deals with public expenditures, tax burdens, and bonded debts in Wisconsin and neighboring States.

A list of the publications issued under the imprint of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Wisconsin is as follows:

Leffler, George Leland, *Wisconsin Industry and the Wisconsin Tax System*, Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Bulletin No. 1 (1930), 85 pp.

Groves, Harold M., *Ability to Pay and the Tax System in Dane County, Wisconsin*, Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Bulletin No. 2 (1930), 33 pp.

Leffler, George Leland, *Wisconsin Industry and the Wisconsin Tax System*, second edition, revised and brought up to date, Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Bulletin No. 3 (1931), 124 pp.

R. YALE UNIVERSITY

Institute of Human Relations

The Yale Institute of Human Relations was established in February, 1929. It owes its existence in a spiritual way principally to the ideas and work, through a number of years, of President James Rowland Angell; Dean Milton C. Winternitz of the School of Medicine; and Robert M. Hutchins, then Dean of the School of Law, now President of the University of Chicago. In a financial way, it was made possible largely through gifts provided by certain of the Rockefeller foundations.

Described in broad terms by one of its founders, "the object of the Institute is to provide a research and teaching center for those university

⁷⁸ July 14, 1933.

divisions directly concerned with the problems of man's individual and group conduct. The purpose is to correlate knowledge and coördinate technique in related fields, that greater progress may be made in the understanding of human life from the biological, psychological and sociological viewpoints.”⁷⁹

“The Institute of Human Relations is not a separate and distinct school or division of the University. It has neither faculty nor student body. It is made up of members of the University who are active in research in the biological and social sciences and can promote the synthesis of knowledge for which the Institute stands. All members of the Institute have a primary responsibility to the Schools of the University in which they hold their appointments. The Institute as such has no administrative control over any University divisions, but serves simply to stimulate research in the fields of human behavior and to coördinate the activities of the University bearing upon these fields.”⁸⁰

As constituted in March, 1933, the President of Yale University is the titular Director of the Institute of Human Relations. Functioning as Associate Directors are the deans of the medical and graduate school. These three, together with the Executive Secretary of the Institute, determine policies, budget matters, personnel problems, and interdepartmental relations. Dr. Mark A. May, the Secretary of the Institute, is its only executive officer. His principal duties are those of coördinating the various aspects of the research program.

The research personnel of the Institute are fundamentally of three types. The first of these is a large number of Yale professors whose salaries are paid by the University but who come to the Institute for research outlets. The funds of the Institute cannot be spent as grants-in-aid to individual professors to work upon any worth-while problem which they may desire, although money may be allotted to any professor in the social or biological sciences whose work fits into the integrated program of the Institute.

Then, there are the research assistants who constitute the junior membership of the staff. Some of these are employed to do independent work, but most of them are attached to a professor in order to aid him in his research. Where there is no professor interested in an essential part of the program, a full-time research worker is employed to under-

⁷⁹ James R. Angell, “The Yale Institute of Human Relations,” *Journal and Proceedings of the Association of American Universities* (University of Chicago Press, 1929), p. 48.

⁸⁰ *Institute of Human Relations for the Academic Year, 1931-1932*, Bulletin of Yale University, Twenty-Seventh Series, No. 14 (New Haven, April 1, 1931), p. 8.

take this with direct responsibility to the Executive Secretary of the Institute.

A number of graduate students are employed for a few hundred dollars each to assist in field, clerical, and other work. They must be closely attached to professors and must work in connection with the program of the Institute. These students may be allowed to use their materials in the preparation of theses for advanced degrees.

The Institute, the primary function of which as stated is "to encourage and promote coöperative research in the sciences concerned with individual and social behavior," consists of the child development study unit, the comparative psycho-biology unit, the graduate divisions of psychology and the social sciences, and a research and clinical group in mental hygiene and psychiatry.

There is an Institute of Human Relations building erected at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000, supplied by the General Education Board. In this are housed the Department of Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene and the Clinic of Child Development. The central section of one wing of the building contains laboratories, dark rooms, shops, offices, and seminar rooms for graduate and research work in psychology on the ground, entrance, and first floor levels; facilities for anthropological research on the second floor; and on the third floor a section for research in economics, law, sociology, and government. This building also contains the central statistical bureau and record rooms and a staff lounge and dining room for the use of the whole group and the encouragement of close contacts between members of the University with which the Institute is concerned.

According to those in charge of the Institute, its research activities fall roughly into three main groups. One of these is comprised of studies concerned with the basic mechanisms and processes of behavior and human relations and with problems of method; another consists of those dealing with immediate problems of human welfare, such as unemployment, delinquency, and mental disease—problems studied co-operatively by several sciences; and a third is made up of certain studies that are concerned with specific problems in the fields of law, medicine, religion, education, economics, and government.

In the first year of the Institute's existence, a Social Science Research Council was organized. It was supposed to function as such organizations do in a number of other universities. No funds, however, have been available for its program, with the exception of \$500 provided one year from the budget of the University. This organization is now defunct, not having operated since the year 1929-1930. The social science

research activities of Yale University are gradually being added by the Institute. However, not all of these have been or will be added because there is an Institute program of an integrated nature, and only phases of social science research which are more or less related to it can be assimilated. The integration of all of these functions on the basis of a common objective and common research materials is sought. No spirit of coercion is brought to bear upon the Yale social science professor. He may or may not, as he pleases, develop his research interests in accord with the program of the Institute. An important consideration at the present time is that his research must deal with New Haven materials.

In a recent unpublished report, the Executive Secretary of the Institute reasons thus in connection with a discussion of the research program of the organization:

In order to develop a program of research for the entire Institute it is important first to survey the work which is now going on with a view to determining (a) the sources of research material, (b) their major objective.

A survey of the work going on in the Institute shows the use of the following types of research materials: (1) animals, including apes, monkeys, dogs, cats, etc., (2) individual humans, both normal and abnormal, including all age levels, (3) groups, such as families, classes of school children, and cultural groups, (4) whole regions, sections of the city, or larger groups, such as a national group, and (5) the city as a whole. With the exception of certain studies in anthropology and in industry, all materials for research are drawn from the city of New Haven. This fact provides at once a substantial basis for the integration of research of the Institute.

It is not so easy to find common ground among the current studies in respect to objectives. In a very general way it may be said that the common objective is to understand better the patterns, mechanisms, and functions of human behavior, both individual and social, in respect to its biological origins, social backgrounds, and immediate environment. Since our research is aimed at this common objective, every attempt possible is being made to organize the work so that each of its parts may be mutually reinforcing.

After a careful study of the Institute history, its present personnel and their interests and relations, it is clear that the program of research can be best organized on the principle of common research materials. The city of New Haven is already the laboratory for most of the studies. It remains only for those who are working with families, for example, to concentrate on the same families; those who are working with individuals, as far as possible, to work with the same individuals. This plan is, of course, not without its difficulties, the chief of which is spoiling each other's materials. But this has been overcome by those who are really disposed to coöperate.

The following is a list of the titles of the major projects being carried forward by the Institute in 1932-1933. Some of these studies deal with

the community as a whole; others with regions, racial groups, institutions or agencies, within the community; others with families, selected from the whole community or from a region; and others with individuals selected from those families.

I. The Community as a Whole.

1. The nature and distribution of the population.
2. Residence mobility.
3. Changes in New Haven families, 1920-1930.
4. Marriages in New Haven since 1875.
5. A study of the reliability of population samples.
6. A study of the governmental organization of New Haven.
7. A study of the historical development of New Haven.
8. Studies in vital statistics and the incidence of diseases.
9. Comparative studies in anthropology.

II. Regional and Institutional Studies.

1. Unemployment problems.
2. The uses of lands and buildings in New Haven.
3. The cultural backgrounds and adaptations of Italians.
4. Human relations in industry.
5. Intensive studies of health problems peculiar to a group or region.

III. Family Studies.

1. Statistical studies of the distributions and interrelations of measurable features of family structure and family life.
 - a. The Russell Sage study of unemployment.
 - b. Family mobility and related factors.
2. Case studies of the functional aspects of family life.
 - a. Case studies of families of unemployed workers.
3. Case histories of the origins and developments of patterns of adjustment and interaction within families.

IV. Studies of the Individual as a Whole.

1. The Healy study of delinquency.
2. Methodology in social science.
3. Research in clinical psychology.
4. (In coöperation with the School of Law.) The extent to which individual conduct is controlled by legal sanctions.

In this group of studies of the behavior of the individual as a whole belongs also the research program of (a) the Clinic of Child Development and (b) the Department of Psychiatry. Some of the current (1932-1933) research activities of the Clinic of Child Development which have special reference to the social sciences are as follows: normative survey of behavior growth in infancy; clinical studies of a typical behavior development; the significance of a fifteen-minute period of free play in defining and diagnosing behavior characteristics of the five-year-old child; a follow-up study of the expressional behavior of fifteen preschool children; a study of the play activities of preschool children

in novel and in familiar social groups; the preschool prediction of reading disability; and behavior aspects of infant feeding.

V. Studies of the Mechanisms, Patterns, and Functions of Individual Behavior and Its Biological Origins.

1. Psychological Studies.

Much of the research in the Department of Psychology is carried on by members of the staff of the Institute and financed by the Institute.

2. Studies affiliated with psychology but carried on by the preclinical department of the School of Medicine.

a. Current investigations in psychobiology.

b. Investigations in neuro-anatomy, neurophysiology, and physiological chemistry.

The Yale Institute of Human Relations is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation on the basis of a ten-year grant, representing the income from a segregated capital of \$7,000,000. The total annual budget of the Institute aggregated, in 1932-1933, about \$250,000. Of this sum, approximately \$105,000 is devoted to distinctively social science research.

No comprehensive bibliography is available of the publications originating under the sponsorship of the Institute since its beginning in 1929. It is planned in the near future to issue a printed annual report in which will be given abstracts of all books, monographs, and papers originating from the program of the Institute.

CHAPTER IV

FORMS AND ADAPTABILITIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

WITH a comprehensive picture of the social science research organizational situation in American universities and colleges before us and a more intimate view of what is taking place along these lines in a number of representative places, it is possible to draw certain conclusions, some of them of greater validity than others.

It is accurate to state, I believe, that in those centers where active organizations are in existence, the research spirit is more keenly and effectively present. While, from the very nature of research, it would be difficult to make exact appraisal of the various efforts even with a more extended study than this one professes to be, there can be no doubt—as one looks through the list of published books and of those in the making in connection with the individual organizations set forth in the preceding case studies—that something significant is taking place and that for comparatively young enterprises the results are impressive. Moreover, they are impressive not only in the actual achievement which they illustrate but still more so for what they presage in the future, if they may be adequately and permanently financed for cumulative productivity. Ample justification for the development of organizations for social science research is to be found in the records which have been made in the experiments conducted along these lines.

The question at issue is not one of individual research as over against group or coöperative research, though often discussion of the matter has seemed to consider it as such. As a matter of fact, many of the councils and committees have in their development sponsored individual research much more than coöperative effort. The concern is about a *laissez faire* method of approach to social science research, largely on a shoestring basis, in contrast with a strongly organized basis, vigorously contending for adequate recognition and financial support of the cause of social science research. As yet the element of planning has not entered to the extent that it should and that it will. Instead of the individual professor, struggling alone and upon his own limited means with problems overwhelming in magnitude, there is growing up an arrangement

whereby, when in the opinion of his sympathetic colleagues, what he is doing deserves to be done as he wants to do it, he is given the means by which to accomplish it. Additionally, he is afforded advice (in the multitude of counsel in research there is usually, though not always, greater safety) and moral support which is often infinitely valuable.

Coöperative research, in the opinion of close students of it, is still a thing largely theoretical, though logically desirable and to be striven for in the pursuit of research endeavors demanding such a technique. Problems requiring such treatment are often present and are likely to continue to occur in our complex civilization to an increasing extent. Robert S. Lynd comments thus in this connection:

There is little doubt that some of the enthusiastic advocates of "coöperative research" have in many cases sold it "short," promising more than they could deliver. Ambitious committees have been set up from the top, combining an economist, a psychologist, an anthropologist, and, perhaps a political scientist, on the theory that, if these gentlemen were to sit down together to think about a given problem, merged research cutting across disciplinary lines would eventuate. We at the Social Science Research Council have committed our share of errors of this sort; in some instances the effort has been a *tour de force* which yielded rather barren results. A part of the difficulty has been that, at least in the present state of relatively isolated departmentalized training and research experience, such a diversified group of experts often tends to be too thin in its concentration of thinking at any specific point to develop in one or two one-day meetings a year the sort of cross fertilization that is desired. Successful committees of this sort, combining specialists from several disciplines not only have their place, however, but, I believe, when carefully developed will have an increasingly inevitable place in the planning and maturing of research. But here, as elsewhere, the advocates of coöperative research have had to learn that administrative machinery and bright organizational devices tend to be not only barren but actual impediments to science unless they follow, rather than drag in their wake, the penetrating concern of the individual scientist.¹

A considerable factor in the development of social science research organization in this country has been the interest of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation in the matter. The discerning vision, so often revealed by these philanthropies, first under the leadership of Dr. Beardsley Ruml of the Memorial and later under that of Dr. Edmund E. Day and Miss Sydnor Walker of the Foundation, a decade or more ago, came keenly to understand the importance of social science research to human society, present and

¹ Robert S. Lynd, "Coöperative Organization for University Research in the Social Sciences," *Proceedings and Addresses of the Association of American Universities*, October, 1930, pp. 138-149.

future, and to recognize the paucity of its support. Generous aid was accorded many enterprises in various sections of the nation. No particular form of organization was prescribed for the development of the research program embarked upon in the institutions which revealed or seemed to reveal the need for such help and the ability to use it wisely. It is largely through the pioneering efforts of the Rockefeller philanthropies that the new era in social science research which these organizations betoken has been entered upon. A task of significant proportions has been accomplished in a broad and statesmanlike manner.

The immediate problem confronting many of these organizations is that of an adequate present (and permanent) support. Universities, in meeting the depression, have rather generally shown that research is scarcely evaluated as a primary function. Because the practice of "birth control" with regard to yet unborn research projects has been easier than the application of the pruning knife to less essential functions in higher education, the items for research have been among the first and the heaviest sufferers. In the case of State universities, legislatures have warmed up to the idea of agricultural and engineering research, but they have been exceedingly slow to support research in the social sciences. The experience of one of our large Middle Western universities illustrates the point. The legislature was approached to appropriate funds for research. The program to be supported included medical and public health research and economic and social concerns of the State. The result: the social science phases were eliminated and the medical and public health items were given appropriations aggregating \$25,000.

If social science research is to prosper as it should in State as well as privately supported institutions, it must, as is true of agricultural and medical research, be assured of a permanent minimum income, reasonably free from the vagaries of depressions and absolutely free of legislative ignorance and obstinacies and the pruning knife of college executives following the lines of least resistance. Such a justified goal, I believe, can be attained only through permanent endowment, either from the foundations or the friends of the particular university or college, or partly from both such sources. Temporary grants over three-, five-, and ten-year periods can start the structure and give it the opportunity to demonstrate its potency, but if aid stops with that, much of the ground gained will inevitably be lost. A consciousness of the need for endowed social science research and the filling of this need is the next step.

It has been pointed out that organization for research in the field of

the social sciences has assumed a varied pattern. This is a natural and wholesome state of affairs. Different types of research tasks with different sorts of institutions sponsoring them demand such variety. The problems of ministering to the research needs of a faculty in the social sciences is different, for example, from that of a large-scale, intensive study of employment stabilization or child welfare. The one calls for a rather generalized type of administrative body; the other for a highly specialized arrangement. It is valuable, as a summary and analysis of the materials contained in the preceding part of this study, to attempt a classification—arbitrary to be sure but of some value nevertheless—of the various kinds of social science research organizations which have thus far developed in our universities and colleges and to discuss the adaptabilities of these to particular types of situations and institutions. This will be done under the headings of (1) local councils and committees, (2) general research committees, (3) bureaus and similar research organizations, and (4) miscellaneous forms.

LOCAL COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

Local social science research councils or social science research committees, composed of research-minded professors representative of the several social science departments, often together with certain administrative officials, seem to have arisen in and to be particularly adapted to the larger institutions of higher learning where there is a considerable faculty in the social sciences. They are designed to function in support of both individual and group research among the faculty, though in some instances they minister to graduate student research. The latter function is tending to become rather severely restricted and has been of limited extent all along as to the number of institutions adopting it. The objection to the procedure seems largely to center about the fact that the urge for graduate subsidy, if engaged in, soon engenders inter-departmental competition and absorbs to a great degree already too meager funds available for faculty research. Although there are exceptions to any rule, it is obvious that the level of research on graduate theses is immeasurably below that of the well-equipped professor.

The membership of these councils and committees, as a general rule, is determined by appointment of the president or dean (California, Chicago, Emory, Georgia School of Technology, Louisiana State University, Minnesota, Oregon, Stanford, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Yale). At Columbia, the original membership of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences was named by the University Council,

but the organization was constituted as a self-perpetuating body. The University of North Carolina has followed a somewhat similar plan, in that the Board of Governors of its Institute for Research in Social Science was originally appointed by the President, but subsequent changes in its membership have been determined by the Board, subject to the approval of that administrative official. In some instances, the personnel is determined by election of the social science faculties (Bucknell, Michigan, Northwestern, Washington, and Wisconsin). At Harvard, membership on the Committee for Research in the Social Sciences is automatically determined by virtue of full professorship in the departments of economics, government, history, and sociology.

The size of these councils and committees usually is comparatively small, though some exceptions occur. Chicago has a committee of six; Bucknell of five; California, a council of twenty members, with an executive committee of five; Columbia, of fifteen; Emory, of nine appointed members and three, *ex officio*; Georgia School of Technology, twelve; Harvard, a Committee on Research in the Social Sciences consisting of twenty-five members, with an executive committee of five; Michigan, of twelve; Minnesota, of seven; North Carolina, of an indefinite number (in 1931-1932, of ten); Northwestern, of thirteen; Oregon, of twelve; Stanford, a Social Science Research Council of ten members with an executive committee of three; Tennessee, of eight; Texas, of nine; Virginia, of eight; Washington, of nine; Wisconsin, of six; and Yale, of four members. The tenure of appointment generally is at the pleasure of the appointing official or body.

These organizations usually have budgets definitely allocated to their use. In some instances, regarding the extent of which data are not sufficiently adequate to permit definite enumeration, aid is extended by certain of the foundations in addition to institutional support. Generally where funds are available for the work of the council or committee, the decision of this group is final, though in several cases the action is subject to the approval of administrative authorities such as the president, the dean of the division, or the graduate committee.

Comparatively few of these bodies function as research planning agencies. Undoubtedly, most of them were organized with initiatory powers, and some of them have made definite beginnings along these lines. In the earlier days of some, much time was spent in discussing certain coöperative research projects which they had in mind. The difficulty of starting with matters of this magnitude was so great that they soon lapsed largely into organizations meeting to make or recommend to higher university authorities, allocations for research aid to

faculty members with meritorious projects. Columbia's system of inter-departmental committees is designed partly to plan researches which should be undertaken. The Chicago Social Science Research Committee has within the past two or three years very definitely adopted policies which emphasize its initiating and planning authority.

As to supervisory functions, most of the councils and committees restrict these to reports made annually, sometimes more often. Chicago, Emory, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Yale, are examples of places having organization directors whose responsibility it is to see that the researches authorized are completed satisfactorily and with at least a reasonable regard to the time factor.

Whether known as a Council for Research in the Social Sciences, as at Columbia; a Social Science Research Council, as at Stanford; a Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, as at Texas; a Social Science Research Committee, as at Chicago; a Divisional Social Science Research Council of the University Research Council, as at Oregon; or an Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, as at Virginia, these organizations present a considerable uniformity of pattern. And where financial support has been available for their work, they have, in most instances, after a certain amount of blundering, settled down to fairly definite policies and objectives. It is well that their organizational patterns perhaps should not too quickly crystallize into completely fixed ones; there should ever be a certain elasticity of adaptation about them.

GENERAL RESEARCH COMMITTEES

By a general research committee is meant one which represents all of the research interests of the faculty—social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. This type of organization, I believe, is much more general than is indicated by the data presented in Chapter II of this volume. In some of the institutions where committees of this nature existed, it was not construed that they were "definitely organized bodies representing the cause of social science research." Often the Graduate Committee or a sub-committee of it is the general research body of the institution, administering the faculty research fund, where such a thing exists.

The general research committee is usually a rather small one—Adelphi College, three members; Agnes Scott College, three members; Duke University, four members; Howard University, six members; Oberlin College, ten members; and Wesleyan University, five members. Usually its personnel is determined through appointment by the president, though—as at Oberlin and Wesleyan—it is sometimes elected by the faculty.

The element of representation of the social sciences by a social scientist; the natural sciences, by a natural scientist; and the humanities, by a professor in that field seems to be the customary plan.

The functions of such committees on research are those of receiving and passing upon applications from faculty members for research aid. In their method of performing this task, they are not dissimilar to the local social science research council and the social science research committee.

This plan of organization should prove well adapted to the smaller college. It is my conviction that every small college with a wholesome regard for research as an element in its life could with distinct advantage do what Agnes Scott, Oberlin, and Wesleyan have done—set up a committee on research and give it an appropriation, modest though it may be, to encourage and aid their faculty in research. Sums of \$500, \$1,000, or \$2,000 could not be used to better advantage in the college budget than in this manner. It seems doubtful whether a committee on research, without any resources to carry forward its work, could survive beyond the initial enthusiasm of the movement.

BUREAUS AND SIMILAR RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Two dictionary definitions of a "bureau" are: "an office for transacting business, giving out information, etc.,"² and again, "an office where business requiring writing is transacted."³ There is enough latitude in the term to make it proper to use it in connection with many smaller as well as larger research organizations.

By far the greater number of bureaus in the social sciences are in the fields of business research, municipal research, and government research. The device of the bureau is an administrative one through which may be acquired the necessary secretarial and statistical help, a budget of varying degrees of adequacy, and a director who can often effectively present the demand for a release from too heavy a load of teaching so that he and others on his staff may have time to devote to the bureau the responsibility of which is his.

Where the task of the social science research councils, the social science research committees, and the committees on research encompasses a wide field of interest, that of the bureau tends to be rather specialized. For example, among the twenty-six bureaus reported in this

² *The New Century Dictionary*, The Century Co. (1929), Vol. I, p. 184.

³ *Webster's New International Dictionary* (G. C. Merriam Company, 1925), p. 293.

study—and there is reason to believe that not all of those existing in American colleges and universities were reported for the institutions returning questionnaires—eleven were concerned with business and economic research and ten with the field of government.

Quite often the bureau originates as a clearing-house for the research of a department, such as political science, or a school, such as business administration. In such instances, the administrative machinery is usually determined by the department. Again, frequently, a bureau is separate from departmental arrangements, in which case it is likely to be governed by a committee or board, appointed by the president, and a director, usually also appointed by the president.

Such organizations as the Scripps Foundation for the Study of Population Problems, the Institutes of Child Welfare at California and Minnesota, the National Institute of Public Administration at Columbia, the Department of Industrial Research at Pennsylvania, the Industrial Relations and International Finance Sections of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions at Princeton—to mention some of the most outstanding—are all essentially bureaus in varying degrees of extensiveness, though they are known by other names.

It is clear from these remarks that the bureau or similar research organization is widely prevalent in our educational institutions and that it is the form of enterprise generally used to promote the more specialized type of research endeavor.

The miscellaneous forms of research organization in the social sciences such as seminars, honorary social science fraternity chapters, departments and schools functioning as research units, etc., are presented in Chapter II, under the names of institutions reporting their existence. From the very nature of the tasks handled by them, they represent diversity and therefore tend to defy generalization. They serve, however, to illustrate the principle that the organization to be developed must be fashioned so as to do the job required of it.

The social sciences are entering upon a new era, the explanation of which is to be found in the greatly increased interest and activity in research. This condition must become more extensive, until every capable social scientist is concerned about doing his part, whether in university and college or outside. Organization, effective in varying degrees, has played an important part in ushering in this new era of the social sciences and undoubtedly will play an even larger rôle in the future. Such has been the case in the natural sciences and so it is proving to be in the social sciences. It is to be expected that organizations that were ill-advised will develop, gasp for breath during a period, and pass off

the stage. Some organizations of a temporary nature often take form to meet the exigencies of an immediate situation and should fade from the picture when their work is done. But as is true in practically all human endeavor, there must be a relatively permanent, lasting structure, the cumulative experience and product of which will provide the basis for all the rest. And this permanent social science research organizational structure will, I believe, find its safest haven amid the fostering environment of the university and college. Here, above all places, the social scientist is able to do true work, unbiased, unmolested, and unafraid; here, more than any other place, the social sciences need and deserve to be intelligently developed, with effective, well-adapted research organizations as essential instruments in the process.

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